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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 84 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in.....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSELLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in. 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in..... 20 ,,
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
1914				
11th April	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	....	....
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	....
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	....
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	....
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	....	....
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	....

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

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	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
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,, LONDON	.....Rs. 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8. or Rs. 792.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
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Acting Superintendent,
164 P. O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	26th. Mar.	8th. April.
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	31st. ,,	10th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	10th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Yamashita	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	6th. ,,	17th. ,,
Inaba Maru	Shinobe	6159	16th. May	27th May.

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York Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

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Manager for India—G.M. ROSE.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
†Merton Hall				
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	11th April.	
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	13th ,, ..	11th Apr.I....
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	22nd April...
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	....	29th April...
City of Calcutta	A&C	7630‡	....	25th May..
City of Benares	A&C	6084	....	10th June..‡
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	24th June	20th June ..
City of York	A&C	7811‡	....	.... 24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
‡"City" of Manchester" and City of Karachi calls Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These Steamers call at Port Sudan.
Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.
†Carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	573	831	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	652	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
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KILLICK NIXON & Co.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 16,550,000
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Dairel Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
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Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
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Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
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Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
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Tuticorin		
Cochin		

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payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
KASARA 1195, Thur. 9th April a.m. ‡C. M. LHASA, 2184, Fri. 10th April, *6 a.m., Direct LINGA, 2185, Mon. 13th April 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA," 1195, tons, on Thursday the 9th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

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FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
*PALAMCOTTA ..... 3413 Thursday 16th April.
†PURNEA ..... 3306 ,, 30th ,,
*PUNDUA ..... 5305 ,, 14th May.
†PENTAROTA ..... 3418 ,, 28th ,,
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

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7th April 1914.

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Fort, BOMBAY.

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ANCHOR LINE.

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CIRCASSIA ...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th. June 19
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th.June 191
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th.Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th.Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd.Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverey	21st. Nov. 1914

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Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

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3.—A GOVERNESS for a gentleman's private Girls' School, Ratangarh, a competent Hindi and Sanskrit teacher.

Pay according to qualifications. Applicants are invited to correspond with the undersigned together with copies of their testimonials.

Sagarmull Muhalaka,
Secretary, Shri Raghunath Vidyalaya,
Ratangarh (Bikaner).

1435

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WANTED at once for Mussoorie Branch a young Lady Assistant, must have experience.—Apply stating salary with photo to TREVILLION & CLARK, Drapers, Lucknow. 1362

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WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 2187

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THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR.
1393. Bansda State, via Billimora.

WANTED.—An English Nurse for Srinagar and Goolmary for two boys of 5 and 4 years. Must have been educated in Europe.—Apply to Mrs. SYKES, care of D. J. Sykes, Accountant-General, Srinagar, Kashmir. 1360

WANTED for Port Blair, Andaman Islands, a CHRISTIAN SCHOOL-MASTER-CATECHIST, (Church of England). Standard VII trained, or Matriculation. Arithmetic English, Persian, Urdu essential. Rs. 60 and quarters, with Rs. 20 for pastoral work. Passage, Pension. Climate pleasant. Apply HON. SECRETARY, S. P. G., Bishopscourt, Rangoon, with testimonials. 1394

WANTED a qualified and expert B. A. L. T., as HEAD MASTER for the Victoria High School, Dewas State 2, on Ps. 100 P. M., whose second language must be Marathi. Applications should in first instance be made by letter accompanied with copies of testimonials before the 1st of May, 1914, to THE MINISTER, Dewas State 2, Central India. 1434

WANTED VETERINARY ASSISTANTS for itinerating service in the Indore State. Starting pay Rs. 40 p.m., with prospects up to Rs. 60. Horse allowance of Rs. 12 or equivalent given, and also Travelling Allowance for journey to join appointment. Free quarters are not provided. A knowledge of colloquial Hindi is essential. Applications giving full particulars of qualifications and of appointments held should be sent to THE AGRICULTURAL ADVISER, Indore, Central India. 1392

WANTED two fully qualified VETERINARY GRADUATES for service in the Subordinate Civil Veterinary Department, Sind. Pay Rs. 40 and allowance Rs. 15, total Rs. 55, per mensem. Free quarters. Private practice allowed. The service is pensionable. Apply to the Undersigned with copies of testimonials, stating age, nationality, and educational qualifications.

S. G. HAJI,
Deputy Superintendent,
Civil Veterinary Department, Sind,
1391. W. D. No. 37, Karachi.

FOR SALE.

BARGAIN FOR SALE Light car. two seated Rs. 2,000; no offers, or wanted in exchange motor cycle with side car and reasonable cash. GENERAL ENGINEERING Co., 65, Apollo Street. 2175

FOR SALE OR HIRE—A Victoria and Horse in very good condition. Apply to Box No. 348, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1954

FOR SALE—Turnout.—Victoria in good conditions. Bay waler horse Fast. quite new harness. Monsoon fittings Rs. 850. Apply to Box No. 386, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2100

A "Trilby Car," four-seated, by Windover, Long Acre, London, suitable for cob or horse 15-3; very smart and easy running, cost landed, Rs. 1,200. Price Rs. 550.

A set of black English Harness, silver mounted, in very good condition, suitable for horse 15-1. Price Rs. 45.

A pair of handsome young Bloodhounds "Nero" and "Neva"; dog and bitch, prize winners at dog shows, 14 months old. Pedigree on application. Price Rs. 500 the pair.

Apply to DOUGLAS STRAIGHT, I. G. Police, Lucknow. 1377

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Bull-terrier pups, sire Peter Lillington winner of 24 cups in the last 18 months. Apply LUGARD, Amracti. 1338

FOR SALE—7½ Couple English Foxhounds, regularly hunted, in fine condition, at the end of March.—Apply to PRIVATE SECY. to His Highness Nawab of Jaora, C.I. 1388

PIANO. Full Grand by Chappell & Co., FOR SALE. Good as new. Cost Rs. 1,200. Will sell at a sacrifice. Owner going home. Apply "TSA" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2190

FOR SALE a Bargain, Owner going to the hills—A Humberette Cycle Car new last month in splendid running order, most economical, cost Rs. 2,900 with extras price Rs. 1,600 no offers.—Apply RAJ KUMAR ANAND SINGH, Meerut. 1405

OWNER GOING HOME—B Aust. G. SYLVIO, 7 years, I.P.A.C., vetted sound in 1912. Now playing in fast chukkers, has a beautiful mouth, and will be a good pony, Rs. 1,600.—G. O. SIMSON, 34th P.A.V.O. Poona Horse, Secunderabad, Deccan. 1387

OFFERS are INVITED for the purchase of D. M. DUKIE & Co., Dealers in Photographic materials at 5 Humam Street, as a going concern including Stock-in-trade, Good-will and furniture, etc., Offers are open to 15th April, 1914, and should be addressed to THE MANAGER. 2164

FOR SALE.—A complete set of Brass an Reed Band instruments, together with lamps, music stands and a large selection of up-to-date military Band music. The instruments include a brand new pair of side drums.

Apply to the ADJUTANT, 11th Lancers, Delhi. 1376

FOR SALE—Owner Transferred ½ H. P. Oil Engine water cooling, ignition tube, self oiling with water tank, dynamo and Cabal wire. Worth Rs. 200.

Bargain, Rs. 75 only.

Apply to LOCO. FOREMAN, O. R. Ry., Lhaksar. 1299

FOR SALE, a complete set of Brass and Reed BAND INSTRUMENTS, together with lamps, music stands, and a large selection of up-to-date Military Band Music. The instruments include a brand new pair of Side Drums.

Apply to THE ADJUTANT, 11th Lancers, Delhi. 1401

TRIUMPH Motor Bicycle for sale, 1910 model with Roc two speed gear and free engine.

Practically the whole engine renewed within the last year.

Tyres in good order, spare Whittle belt, Ritch tube, Lucas lamp and Veeder cyclometer.

The above is doing 600 miles per month regularly and is in good order except the gear which wants repairs. Available April 15th if owner's leave approved. Price Rs. 450. Or offers.

Apply DISTRICT ENGINEER, Lucknow. 1376

FOR SALE.—Journals of the Bombay Natural History Society, Vol. 1 to date, all originals, complete, bound in blue Morocco. A splendid set Rs. 500.

2. Hume's Nests and Eggs of Indian Birds, by Oats, 3 Vols. Rs. 36.

3. Murray's Birds of India. Vol. II only Rs. 20.

4. Birds of Bombay by Barnes, Rs. 7.

5. The Rod in India, by H. S. Thomas. Original binding with coloured plates, Rs. 35.

6. D. B. C. F. 8 Bore Gun by Baker, in case with 50 cartridges, 88 new. Bargains Rs. 250.

7. ¼ Plate "Nydia" Camera by Newman and Guardia Ross. Anastigmal Lens, Changing Box and leather Case, Rs. 75.

Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1301

TO BE LET.

A YOUNG MAN desires rooms with board. Colaba preferred. Address to Box No. 388, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2185

LONOVLA—TO LET, nice cottage with 3 rooms(furnished) lavatory bathroom and kitchen. Pleasant hill-side view. Apply to Box No. 380, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2157

YOUNG ANGLO-INDIAN (of European parentage) desires situation. Good Office man and typist. Trustworthy and suitable for any confidential post. Will go anywhere or join a good native state. Permanency and prospects sole object. Apply to Box No. 387, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2181

TO BE LET—From 1st May 1914 "SOMERSET HOUSE" Warden Road, Breach Candy, Khamballa Hill lately residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji fitted with Electric Lights and Fans, large grounds. Tennis Courts and garden. Reasonable offers invited. Apply to HUSAIN B. TYABJI Esq., 15, Marine Line, Fort, Bombay. 1842

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality an Accountant on a salary of Rs. 75-5-100.

2. The selected candidate will be taken up on probation for a period of one year.

3. Those who have passed the accounts examination should apply.

4. Application should send in their applications to the undersigned up to 15th of April 1914, stating their age, qualifications with copies of certificates if any.

(Sd.) NOWROJEE PUDUMJEE,
President, P. C. M.

City Municipal Office,
Poona, 30th March 1914. 2160

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AN ENTERTAINMENT will be given by the Bombay Company of GIRL GUIDES on SATURDAY, April, 18th hat 5-30 p.m., in the Y.W.C.A., Wellington Lines, Admission by ticket, Rs. 1. Tickets may be obtained at the Y.M.C.A., or from any Girl Guide. 2182

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Special Jury (except those who were empannelled in Case No. 6, Emp. vs. Jairam Mahadeo, and were discharged) and also gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (TUESDAY), morning, at 11-30 o'clock. 2188.

THE SIDDELEY ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is Hereby Given that at the Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on Saturday the 28th March 1914, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 6 per share of Rs. 100 each (free from incometax) for the year ended 31st December, 1913, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Arthur Road, Tardeo, on and after, Wednesday the 8th April 1914 between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 22nd March 1914 on production of Their Share Certificates.

For The Siddeley Pee M/g Co. Ld.
BHAPPU BROS.,
Agents and Managers.
Bombay, 6th April, 1914. 2183

THE INDIAN TEA AND COMMERCE, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act).

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000, (two lacs) divided into 40,000 Shares of Rs. 5 each, payable at once with share application with an admission fee of Re. 1. Board of Directors—Tea Garden Managers, all-tried experts in the managements of vast and successful tea-estates yielding high percentage of dividends annually ranging from 24 to 100 P. C. Negotiations for opening a tea-garden with 4,000 acres of suitable lands and for purchasing a big working concern are nearing completion.

Demand for shares being very considerable, the Directors intend to recommend to the share holders to raise the capital to Rs. 10,00,000, (ten lacs) and to invest the amount expected to be subscribed very soon, in five big estates if not more.

For particulars apply to—

Messrs. SINHA & DAS,
Managing Agent.
383 Karimganj A. B. Ry. (Sylhet).

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the 30th April, 1914, at the latest, for nomination to the Central Police Training School, Nasik, for the post of SUB-INSPECTOR in the Police Department, in accordance with the conditions published on pages 548-552, Part I, of the "Bombay Government Gazette," dated the 16th April, 1908.

2. The school course will commence early in July, 1914, and will last for 18 months.

3. Candidates seeking admission to the school must possess the following qualifications:—

(a) They must have passed an examination not lower than the School Final.
(b) They should know English and one of the following three languages:—Marathi, Gujerati, or Kanarese.
(c) They must be of good character, social standing and position and should produce certificates of good, character.
(d) They must be not less than 5ft. 5in. in height with a chest measurement of not less than 33 inches (deflated).
(e) They must not be below 22 years of age.

4. Applicants in Government service should apply through their immediate official superiors.

M. KENNEDY,
Inspector-General of Police.
Poona, 3rd April, 1914. 1398

NOTICE.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Portuguese India tenders are INVITED for the supply of Typewriting machines for the offices of the same Government.

The tenders shall be delivered under sealed cover at the Portuguese Consul General's office at Bombay till the 25th May next, by 2 p.m., the conditions being as follows:—

1. The Government of Portuguese India bind themselves to order such machines only from the firm whose offer should be accepted, without fixing the number of machines which may be required yearly or during the term of the contract.

2. The contracting firm shall be bound:—
(a) To teach free of charge the typewriting to any Government employee, who may be sent for that purpose to their nearer agency;
(b) To exchange under market prices, any old machines of any mark for new ones;
(c) To have the machines cleaned every three months by their mechanic doing at the same time all the necessary repairs; the mechanic shall come to Panjim for this purpose and the contracting firm shall be paid only of the cost of any new pieces and material used for the repairs, submitting beforehand for the approval of the Government the estimate of all the expenses;
(d) To replace provisionally free of charge any machine which is out of orders, by a new one or by one in good working order during the period required for the repairs;
(e) To mark free of charge with the Government seal in gold and colours the machines supplied;
(f) To keep in stock a sufficient number of machines of the type selected to meet promptly any order from the Government;
(g) To supply the catalogues or price lists of their machines, accessories and prices, giving the prices separately and to send new catalogues whenever there should be any alterations in the prices;
(h) To give information which may enable the Government to select the type of the machine, as well as the price lists and samples of all articles of stationery required for typewriting.

3. On the expiration of the term for the delivery the offers shall be submitted to a committee who will give the final resolution regarding the acceptance of the offer.

Financial Department at Nova-Goa, 17th March 1914.

(Sd.) J. P. CHRISOSTOMO,
2188 Finance Inspector.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BHAVSAR HURJIVAN MORAR Carpenter in the service of B. B. & C. I. Railway, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

1. LALJI DOONGERSEY of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant Merchant residing at Dabda Gally Mandvi without the Fort of Bombay. 2. JADHAV JI DOONGERSEY also of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant Merchant residing at Dabda Gally aforesaid and 3. JAMNADAS GOPALDAS also of Bombay Bhavsar Bania Hindu Inhabitant Mehta in the service of Dhunji Mulji residing at Bazar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay three of the executors named in the said will ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of March in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 30th day of March 1914.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.
2171 Petitioners' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT KHANDALA KNOWN AS THE "DUKE'S RETREAT."

Under instructions from the Owners, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 7th instant sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the very valuable bungalow, known as the "Duke's Retreat" bearing Survey Nos. 29 and 30 and containing by admeasurement 15 acres or thereabouts.

The bungalow is situated on a high hill and commands an excellent view or the Station. It is surrounded by a verandah on all sides and is roofed on with corrugated iron.

There are also detached rooms for cookroom and servants quarters.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD NAGPADA ROAD.

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 7th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises under instructions of Abdul Cader Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed and Jafferbhai Somji Parpia and Jenabai widow of Gulamally Pirbhoy Narthoo the trustees of the estate of Gulamalli Pirbhoy Nathoo deceased the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Fakirmahomed Pirbhoy Nathoo the mortgagor in exercise of the power of sale reserved to them by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 26th day of April 1910 and the Indenture of Further charge dated the 9th day of December 1910 both made between the said Fakirmahomed Pirbhoy Nathoo of the on part and the said mortgagees of the other part and two Indentures of Further charge dated the 22nd day of April 1912 and the 1st day of July 1912 and made between the said Fakirmahomed Pirbhoy Nathoo of the one part and the said Abdul Cadar Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed of the other part:—The following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazendari tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Old Nagpada Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 440 square yards or thereabout and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under B ward No. 3203 and 2403 and Street Nos. 44-50 Old Nagpada Cross Lane and 513-23 Memonwada Road and bounded as follows i.e., on or towards the West by Memonwada Road on or towards the South by the Old Nagpada Cross Lane on or towards the East by a sweepers passage and on or towards the North by the house of Shaikh Maulvi Nizamudin and bearing New Surey No. 3084.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matuberai Jimatram and Madon, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bunder, on account of the Insurance offices concerned:—

About 315 Full Pressed bales of Fine high class machine ginned stapled, Akola, Khandwa, Khandesh, Oomravati, Broach, and Wardha Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bunder, on account of the concerned:—

About 1,100 Full Pressed bales of fine high class machine ginned stapled Akola, Khandwa, Khandesh, Oomravati, Broach, and Wardha Cotton very slightly damaged by fire and water belonging to Messrs. Ralli Bros.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 7th April, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

14-16, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 DE DION SINGLE CYLINDER 4 SEATED MOTOR CAR.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of April, 1914, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioners, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagee Mr. K. A. Irani and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Multani Goculdas Chimandas Dalal.

1 De Dion single cylinder 4 seated motor car.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY THE 9TH APRIL, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On THURSDAY, the 9th day of April, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, at "Captain House," Colaba Reclamation, Middle Colaba very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved dining, drawing and bedroom furniture comprising of sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner wagons, meat safes, rich glass and porcelainware, drawing room upholstered suite of sofas and chairs, marble top tables, tiled top teapoys, slate billiard table by Dawson and Co., with balls, cues and accessories, made to order partition screen, handsome cabinets, rich engravings and pictures, rich table ornaments, iron and teak bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, cloth and hanging presses, bedroom chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, table lamps, clocks, English ice-box, gas cooking stove, cooking utensils, garden plants, etc., etc.

THE PROPERTY OF A. CHARRIN ESQ., OF THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., AND OTHERS.

Catalogues are published and the property is view

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th April, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 800 BALES AND LOOSE HIGH CLASS STAPLE COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 7th April 1914, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Victoria Bunder near Goculdas Cullianji Press on account of the Insurance office concerned.

About 800 bales and loose FINE STAPLED Cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water belonging to Messrs. MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Ltd., specially selected and purchased by their own representatives at Khandesh: Omraveti: Akola: Broach: Wurdha: Dera-Gaizikhan etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on THURSDAY the 9th April, 1914, at 10-30 a.m., (S.T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—Building Street Nos. 130-134; 17; 11-25; 116-118; 110-114; 1; 3; 96-100; 12-13. Case Nos. 160; 265; 266; 267; 268; 270; 374; 2nd and 1st Nowrojee Hill Road and Chinch Bunder Road.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 3,800 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLE COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction TUESDAY the 14th April, 1914 at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Mody Bunder North near Carnac Bunder on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the undermentioned damaged cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Messrs. Priar De Soane's Jatha.

About 3,800 bales high class staple cotton (Broach, Jalna, Tasgam, Aurangabad, Balapur, Mathia, Malkapur, Manvat, Khamgam, Khandesh, Bengal, Barsi, Ellichpore.)

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th April, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Appolo Sreet, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE LANDED PROPERTY AT NARAYEN DHURU STREET, BARBHAYA MOHOLLA, MANDVI, OUT OF FORT.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate of Ashanand Dharamdas, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 8th day of April 1914 at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate on the East side of the Narayen Dhuru Street, Barbhaya Moholla, Mandvi, out of Fort, Bombay, and admeasuring 70 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth and bounded on the East by the Narayen Dhurn Street, on the North by the property of the late Mr. Vishvanath Atmaram, on the South by the house of Kissondas Hargowandas and on the West by the said Narayen Dhuru Street and assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 45 and now under Ward No. 843 and Street Nos. 19, 21.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., attorneys for the vendor at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th April, 1914.

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AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NARAYAN DHURU STREET, OR KOLSA MOHOLLA.

By order of Messrs. Mulji and Thakordas attorneys for the vendor Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers will sell the following immoveable property by public auction at 4-30 p.m. on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1914.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, quit and ground rent Tenure containing by admeasurement 45 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 579 New No. 7815 old Survey No. 2892 and New Survey No. 1295 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 919 and Street Nos. 108-110 and all which premises are situate and on the Western side of Narayan Dhuru Street or Kolsa Moholla at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Narayan Dhuru Street or Kolsa Moholla, on or towards the West by Sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Mahomed Dawood and on or towards the South by the property of Noor Mahomed Valli.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned or to Messrs Mulji and Thakurdass, Attorneys for the vendor at their office at No. 7, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. D'LAL and Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 7th April, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Elphinston Circle, Fort, sell by public auction the teak and blackwood fudniture, embroidery, Jewellery.

Furniture such as:—Chairs, Tables, Teapoys, Drawing room suites, Marble Top round tables, corner cabinets, Almyrahs, Dumb waters, dressing tables, Book cases, Vases, Phonographs, Records, Meatsafes, Baba gadi, Tri-cycle, single and double wooden Cots, Rocking horse, etc., etc.

By the order of the concerned:

English made pockets, Velvet, Satin embroidered Satin table cloths. Small and great embroidered velvet frocks.

By order of the concerned.

Pearl Bangles, Rings and Buties, set with diamonds Pear Necklace etc., etc.

20 Pairs of Gentlemen and Ladies Boots and Shoes.

D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th April, 1914.

The Indian Succession Act

FOR

STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS

BY

P. L. PARUCK, B.A., L.L.M.

Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.

The only book of its kind for students going in for the LL. B. and others examinations in with copious instructions at the end of each subjects.

All the recent cases on the subject decided between 1900 and 1913 by the High Court of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad, and by the Privy Council including important Chancery cases cited and incorporated.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

containing the full text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Pars Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc.

Price, Rs. 5.

Ramchandra Govind & Son.

BOOKSELLERS.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

OPINIONS.

"Bombay Law Report—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which, as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of some of the difficult rules contained in the Act. The leading cases are given in the form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approv- subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event o this wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SANDANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Our **MAMMOTH** double Programme.

A Complete Vaudeville Programme and the most expensive film ever brought to India.

DELAVALE AND GILBERT

America's foremost Comedians.

MISS LILLY VOCKLER

Popular Singer of Catchy Songs.

MISS DORIS COOKE

MR. GEORGE ROBINS

The Versatile marvel in his well-known Ventriloquial Act. Mr. Robins has had the honour of being commanded on several occasions to entertain **ROYALITY,** and last year was especially engaged to appear before **H. R. H. THE PRINCE** of **WALES** at Oxford.

NOW SHOWING the **LIFE** and **TIMES** of

QUEEN VICTORIA

THE GOOD,

from 1837 to the end of the Crimean War.

£ 20,000

was expended to perfect every detail. The famous characters of the Victorian Era, portrayed with uncanny fidelity.

THE EXCELSIOR CHOIR, under the direction of Mr. Louis Cowen, will sing in the Westminster Abbey Scenes and render special Choral Music at the **Coronation** of **QUEEN VICTORIA.** This is one of the most elaborate scenes ever filmed and has been produced regardless of expense. **A BRITISH TRIUMPH.**

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"FOR EAST IS EAST"

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"BLIND RETRIBUTION"

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OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

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The one depicting the despotism and utmost cruelty of an Oriental Prince. The other showing superstitions in most horrible form.

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The exciting motor-chase.
The thrilling boat-race.
The sensational balloon flight.
The balloon on fire
And the tremendous balloon catastrophe.

Packed full from end to end with exciting incidents that will hold all simply spellbound.

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A picturesque rendering of Tennyson's famous poem.

Full Complement of Comics.

3 Shows of 1¼ Hours.

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It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short, it supplies everything that a man should have.

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MANISAHNKER GOVINDJI,

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY.

Jamnagar Kathiawar.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 6th.

S.S. Bankura	Whytehead	Busreh Mar. 23
S.S. Kasara	Denne	Busreh Mar 27
S.S. St. Michael	Mc. Curdy	Bremen Feb. 5
S.S. Helios	Kunssen	Bangkok Mar. 13
S.S. Obra	Cooke	Calcutta Mar. 6
S.S. Loredano	Giacopello	Venice Mar 10
S.S. Umona	Rivers	Delagoabay Mar 18
S.S. City of Lahore	Lee	Liverpool Mar. 4
S.S. Politician	Woocfinden	Calcutta Mar 29
S.S. Rhodesia	Couch	Mauritius Mar 23
S.S. Bandra	Tallent	Greenock Mar. 12
S.S. Oceana	Romico	Delagoabay Mar 19
S.S. Grof Tisza Istvan	Marco	Fulme Mar. 15

DEPARTURES.

April 6th.

S.S. Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
S.S. Vesilefs Constantinos	Manji	London
S.S. Itaura	Chidley	Rangoon
S.S. Atlantica	Sprenger	Hull and Middles brough-

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	*Ville-de-la Clotat	for Marseilles
,,	Beme	for Rangoon
,,	Kasara	for Persian Gulf
,,	Umona	for Hull etc.
,,	City of Lahore	for Liverpool etc.
,,	Politician	for do.
,,	Helios	for Bangkok
	To Arrive.	

*To Arrive

S.S. Bankura:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Bankura, 1,905 tons, Captain T. B. H. Whytehend, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on March 23, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captaan G. H. C. Denne, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on March 29, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. St. Michael: The Steamer st. Michael, 2,418 tons, Captain J. McCurdy, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bremen, which port she had left on February 5, with ballast.

S.S. Helios:—The steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain Kundsen, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bangkok, which port she had left on March 13, with a cargo of timber.

S.S. Obra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Obra, 3,520 tons, Captain G. T. Cooke, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on March 6, with a general cargo and 8 passengers.

S.S. Loredano:—The V. S. N. Coy's steamer Loredano 2,639 tons, Captain Gacopello, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Venice which port she had left on March 10, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Umona:—The steamer Umona, 2,388 tons, Captain W. G. Rivers, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Delagoabay, which port she had left on March 18, with ballast and 10 passengers.

S.S. City of Lahore:—The City Line steamer City of Lahore, 4,471 tons, Captain C. M. Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, which port she had left on March 4, with a general cargo.

S.S. Politician:—The Steamer Politician, 4,737 tons, Captain G. B. Woocfinden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on March 29, with ballast.

S.S. Rhodesia:—The steamer Rhodesia, 2,826 tons, Captain J. Couch arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, which port she had left on March 23, with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Grof Tisza Istvan:—The steamer Grof Tisza Isvan 2,203 tons, Captain B. Marco, arrived in harbour yesterday from Fuime, which port she had left on March 15, with a general cargo.

S.S. Bandra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Bandra, 1,877 tons, Captain Tallent, arrived in harbour yesterday from Greenock, which port she had left on March 12, with ballast.

S.S. Oceana:—The steamer Oceana, 3,388 tons, Captain K. Romico, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoabay, which port she had left on March 19, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Itaura:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Itaura, 3,362 tons, Captain H. Chidley, sailed yesterday for Rangoon etc., with a general cargo.

S.S. Vesilefs Constantinos:—The steamer Vesilefs Constantinos, 2,888 tons, Captain Manji, sailed yesterday for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Atlantica:—The steamer Atlantica, 3,238 tons, Captain C. Sprenger, sailed yesterday for Hull and Middlesborough, with a general cargo.

S.S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden at 1 a.m. on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

S.S. Semiramis:—The Austrian Lloyd, steamer Semiramis from Trieste, left Aden on the 4th instant, and is due here on the 9th instant.

Monday, April. 6th 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt. Age
A.	King George	Burnett D. N. & Sons
B	Rinaldo	Chilton J. F Co
C. & R	Matoppo	Greggon K. N. &Co
D.	S. E. Chanda	Gun Cunningham M. M. & Co
F	Ranenfels	Kinkens W. & A. G & Co
H.	Cairntoor	Parvis D. N. & Sons
K.	Imani	Lyon K. N. & Co
N.	Ormidaie	Thompson W. & A. G. & Co
O.	Mansuri	Gore T. M. & Co
P.	Braunfels	Oltmann W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Trantenfels	Metz T. M. & Co
2.	Circassia	Osborne W. & A. G. & Co
3.	Kommodore	Muhlfaner A. S. & Co
6.	Merton Hall	Meria K. N. & Co
7.	Nippon	Franovich A. L. S. N. & Co
7.	Ophana	Downing M. M. & Co
8.	Habsburg	Huber A. S. L. N. & Co
9.	Assaye	Coldwell P. & O. S N. Co
10 & 11.	Lasna	Dursness D. N. & Son
12&13	Culna	Farquharson M. M. & Co
15.	Colombo Maru	Kawashima N. Y. K

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1.	Mantua	Vibert P. & O. S. N. & Co
5.	Cheltonian	James T. M. & Co
6	India	Talbot P. & O. S. N. & Co

M. W. D. P.

Baron	Cawdor	Cuskie T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	A. S. M. & Co
Arlington	Court	M. Rooks T. M &Co
Aviemoor	Kosfod	T. Jeewandas & C
Bankura	Whytchead	M. M. &Co.
Belle of England	Keley	A. Y. & Co
Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
Barenfels	Engelage	W. & A. G. & Co
Breziliana	Snowdon	W. & A. G Co
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	N. Y. K
Blake	Hill	A. Y. & Co
Breconian	Jones	J. M. & Co
Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Bandra	Tallent	M. M. & Co
Clotsham	Johnston	K. N. & Co
Cape Finisterre	Wilson	J. F. & Co
City of Lahore	Lee	K. N. & Co
Dalsai Maru	Kira	O. S. Ko
Deosai	Donovan	
Exford	Donaran	C. Mancherji & Sons
Grof Tioza Istvan	Maco	
Grof Serenyi	Bela	Jubsa
Fazilka	Rose	M. M. & Co
Helios	Kundsen	F. F. C. & Co
Inverness	Venera	A. Y. & Co.
India	Talbot	O. S. N. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Kilchatton	Macmillan	M. M. & Co
Kasara	Denne	T. M. & Co
Luzon Maru	Miyata	M. M. & Co
Lawe	Wheeler	O. S.K.
Loredano	Gion	D. M. K
Orissa	Redferncopello	Y. S. N. Co.
Ocean	Christia	M. & Co
Obra	Cookensen	The Bombay & Co
Oceana	Rom	M. M. & Co
Politician	Woxico	
Reichenfels	Ridden	K. N. & Co
Rhodesia	Ishetin	WW.& A. G. & Co
Sumatra	Couch	
Stephnotis	Potter	P & O S A Co
Sabine	Robinson	A. G. &Co
St. Michael	Chave	do.
Tawyabi	Mc. Curdy	
Tullochmoor	Kass A. M.	Ieewani & Co
Umona	Williams	W. & A. G Co

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 5th April 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	Inches.	29.848
Temperature of Air	degrees	80.5
Wet Bulb Thermomcter	,,	74.3
Dew Point	,,	71.8
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0.753
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		3.4
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	86.5
Minimum do do	,,	74.6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW, NE, ENE. W, WNW.,	
Movement of Wind do	miles	133

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of Water is at Prince's Dock sill.

1914.	High Water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
Mon	April 6	m 7	21	23	11
Tues.	7	m 8	3a	24	2
Wed.	8	m 8	41	25	2
Thurs.	9	m 9	21a	27	2
Fri.	10	m 9	39	28	0
Sat.	11	m 10	3a	28	0
Sun.	12	m 10	30	28	3
		10	44a	28	8
		11	18	29	5
		11	24a	29	0
		m 0	4a	30	1
		m 0	3	29	0
		0	49a	30	2

1914	Low Water.			
Day of week.	Day of months.	Bombay Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
Mon.	April. 6	m 2	8	20	8
		1	37a	18	4
Tues.	7	m 2	51	19	2
		2	40a	17	8
Wed.	8	m 3	21	17	7
		3	31a	17	0
Thurs.	9	m 4	10	16	6
		4	20a	16	6
Fri.	10	m 4	49	14	8
		5	7a	16	2
Sat.	11	m 5	28	13	8
		5	53a	16	5
Sun.	12	m 6	8	13	3
		6	39	17	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sun set according to India Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
6. (Mon.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 54m.
7. (Tues.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 54m.
8. (Wed.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 54m.
9. (hur.)	6h. 27m.	6h. 54m.
10. (Fri.)	6h. 26m.	6h. 55m.
11. (Sat.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 55m.
12 (Sun.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 55m.

PHASES OF MOON.—

Full Moon	April.	10th.	6h.	58. 2m.	P.M.
Perigree.	do-	10th.			
Last Quarter.	do.	17th.			
New Moon.	do.	25th.	4h.	51. 9m	P.M.
Apogee.	d .	23rd.	11-0h.		P.M.
First Quarter.	May.	3rd	11h.	59. 0m.	A.M.

SLEEP IN HOT BATH.

DAY AND NIGHT TREATMENT FOR A LEG WOUND.

The Medical correspondent of the "Daily Mail" writes under date Mar. 21:—

Sleeping all night in a bath of hot water is the novel treatment a patient at Charing Cross Hospital is now undergoing. He cut his leg above the knee joint and went to the hospital to have the wound stitched, but the surgeons fearing serious inflammation, put him to bed with a back splint on the leg, holding the joint motionless.

Despite all precautions he had a severe shivering fit on Thursday evening, while his temperature rose to over 105deg. At nine o'clock at night he was placed in a hot bath about eight inches deep, his shoulders supported with pillows and his body well wrapped in blankets. At intervals fresh water was poured in to keep the temperature well above blood heat. On Friday morning he was put back to bed, only to return to his bath at noon for another nine hours.

"The object of the bath," said one of the surgeons "is to keep the joint motionless in a continuous hot fomentation. Ordinary hot fomentations could not be applied to the patient's leg while in bed without a good deal of handling and movement. So far the treatment has been very successful.

On an invitation from the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Punjab University has agreed to become a Founder Member of the Napier Tercentenary celebration to be held in Edinburgh in July 1914. The Syndicate has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel R. Heard, Fellow and professor of the Medical College, Lahore, as delegate of the Punjab University.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 6.

There has been a further development in the disturbance affecting North-west India. Widespread rain is reported this morning from Baluchistan, North-west Frontier Province, Kashmir, the Punjab, the amount of rain being large for this time of the year. In addition there has been fairly general rain in Lower Burma.

The chief falls are:—Mergui two and a half inches, Tavoy one, Toungoo one and a half, Diamond Island three-quarters, Murree three, Rawalpindi, Parachinar, Cherat and Srinagar one, Sonamarg one and a half; Fort Sandeman three-quarters, Chaman and Kalat a half.

Forecast:—Further rainfall in the Punjab and Kashmir with possibly few showers in Gujarat, Rajputana and the United Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 6th April 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the north and the south-west Punjab; Multan has had 0.15" and Rawalpindi 1.04". Skies are lightly clouded in the south west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess. Minimum temperature is in excess; maximum temperature is in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Night temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad records 0.10" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in upper Sind; minimum temperature is in excess in lower Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect at Veraval and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Chanda and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is in slight in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Night temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Aurangabad and normal or in defect elsewhere.

General Remarks.—The depression in upper Sind has caused heavy rain in the extreme north and light rain in the south-west Punjab and upper Sind. It has moved eastwards and is shown to-day over Rajputana. Cloud has increased in north-west India, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Some dust or thunderstorms may occur in Rajputana, the north and the east Punjab and the extreme western districts of the United Provinces. A few duststorms are possible in Kathiawar and Gujarat, Central India West and the north-east Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on MONDAY, the 6th of April 1914.

STATION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Hum-idity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	87.3	71.7	62	..	4.54	0.53
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	90.2	60.8	32	0.15	1.65	—0.09
Rawalpindi	81.1	55.9	39	1.04	11.64	3.07
Lahore	90.3	68.2	39	0.05	3.56	0.17
Sirsa	101.7	73.1	72	0.05	1.65	—0.05
Ambala	97.7	73.3	57	..	2.23	—3.26
Delhi	100.6	71.8	49	..	0.74	—2.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.7	75.3	57	..	0.32	—1.27
Mainpuri	103.3	75.1	43	..	1.52	—0.59
Jhansi	104.8	74.2	35	..	0.91	—0.90
Cawnpore	101.8	74.7	52	..	1.25	—0.76
Allahabad	103.0	73.8	43	..	1.67	—0.45
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobad	95.5	68.8	85	0.10	2.41	1.31
Karachi	82.9	76.3	82	..	2.11	0.68
Aimer	96.5	79.3	48	..	2.72	1.44
Jaipore	103.2	73.1	31	..	0.86	—0.94
Kotah	103.6	77.4	21	..	1.03	0.11
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.4	64.0	76	..	1.01	0.56
Dwarka	88.3	75.7	84	..	0.76	—0.32
Veraval	80.6	70.3	84	..	0.11	—0.36
Rajkot	101.1	69.7	78	..	0.08	—0.42
Bhavnagar	96.0	72.8	68	..	0.04	—0.52
Surat	98.9	73.4	74	..	0.04	—0.31
Ahmedabad	102.4	72.6	70	..	0.09	—0.31
Dessa	101.9	73.0	71	..	0.16	—0.35
Neemuch	98.7	75.0	41	..	0.14	—0.67
Indore	98.9	70.1	33	..	0.42	—0.48
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	98.3	69.3	38	..	0.65	4.06
Saugor	99.4	74.2	20	..	2.16	—0.15
Hoshangabad	102.5	70.4	24	..	2.47	0.72
Khandwa	103.3	70.3	34	..	0.30	—0.90
Akola	103.4	68.7	24	..	1.05	—1.01
Amraoti	101.6	75.9	21	..	1.79	—0.28
Nagpur	100.6	69.1	26	..	2.38	0.22
Chanda	101.9	70.4	70	..	1.63	—1.29
Raipur	99.7	74.6	46	..	2.52	0.18
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.5	74.9	80	..	0.08	—0.51
Ratnagiri	85.9	71.9	73	..	..	—0.74
Mormugao	88.2	74.6	74	..	..	—1.19
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	102.8	70.4	35	..	0.08	—0.81
Ahmednagar	98.4	68.8	30	..	0.16	—1.36
Poona	99.6	65.5	73	..	0.04	—1.24
Sholapur	101.3	72.7	35	..	0.01	—1.71
Bijapur	98.4	72.1	53	..	0.24	—1.38
Belgaum	93.5	61.2	30	..	0.82	—1.65
Aurangabad	98.2	72.8	40	..	0.01	—1.47
Nizamabad (Indur).	101.2	70.2	20	..	0.44	—1.57
Hyderabad	97.3	72.2	62	..	0.26	—2.10
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	96.1	76.6	67	..	0.93	—2.58
Calicut	88.8	78.5	67	..	4.67	—2.43
Cochin	91.7	76.7	66	..	5.16	—6.72
Colombo	89.5	75.9	90	..	32.77	3.86
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	96.2	77.2	71	..	0.23	—6.72
Bellary	99.2	74.5	39	..	0.56	—1.97
Cuddapah	101.9	77.3	66	..	3.41	—1.44
Madras	88.9	75.6	87	..	29.82	9.32
Bangalore	93.9	67.6	70	..	0.54	—3.79
Coimbatore	97.9	70.5	72	..	4.87	—1.02
Trichinopoly	97.8	76.9	71	..	11.23	1.91
Negapatam	89.2	79.1	74	..	53.59	24.06

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the sea, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 6th April was 30.031 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

HENNESSY'S

"One Star"
"Two Star"
"Three tar"
"XO" Liqueur.

BRANDIES.

Sold by all Dealers.

Drs. BOYES & CARR,

DENTAL SURGEONS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND MUSSOOREE,

India's leading Exponents of Painless, English and American Dentistry at Popular Prices.

The only Dentists in Bombay who Guarantee absolutely Painless Extractions either under Gas or by means of their celebrated Local Anæsthetic (no cocaine), which permits of from one to twenty teeth being extracted at a itting without the slightest pain.

Modern Dentistry is different to the Dentistry of yesterday. Day by day the public are getting more exacting, wanting better value for their money. What was good enough for them last year is not good enough to-day. Living in India is becoming more and more expensive, and people simply cannot afford to pay the fees they used to. The Dentist who progresses must move with the times; he must satisfy the popular demand. His work must be painless, artistic and lasting, and materials used must be the very best procurable, but at the same time his ***fees must be moderate.***

GOLD CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.
(TEETH WITHOUT PLATES)
GOLD, AMALGAM, PORCELAIN AND CEMENT FILLINGS.

Artificial Teeth fitted by the latest and every known method (at lowest prices.)

HOURS: 9-6 DAILY. SUNDAYS: 10-12.

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Provident Schemes

Marriage, Life and Upanayan are such as would be found in none. Its "Special Life" (admitting 75 years) and "Special Marriage" schemes out-chronicles any chronicle, by paying handsome bonus after 3 months. Copyright and name of the above two registered and patented. Would you please ask for the rules and Agencie and Bonus List of.

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Managing Agents.
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CALCUTTA.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure headache gone in a few minutes.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKET.

BOMBAY, 6th 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 26 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE.

The Market is firm with a moderate business doing both ways.

We quote:—

		s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—			
T. T. ready	..	1	4-32 to 1-16
D. D. mail	... ...	1	4 1-16
T. T. forward, to May.		1	3 31-32
BANKS BUYIN—			
Private D. D. ready	...	1	4 1-8
Credits 3 m-s ready	...	1	4 7-32
,, ,, forward, next mail.		1	4 3-16
,, 6 m-s ready	.	1	4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s ready	..		170½
Marks ,, ,,	...		138½
60 days Hongkong	...		142½
,, ,, Shanghai	...		191½
,, ,, Japan	... ...		148¾

BULLION.

On Saturday bar silver in London was 1/16 lower at 26 15-16 both for ready and for delivery in two months. The local market has kept steady during the day at our quotations with a moderate business passing.

COUNCIL BILLS.

	Rs	a.	p.
We quote:—			
English bar go.d	24	1	3
Australian bar go'd	24	0	3
Sovereigns.	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	78	1	0
1st Settlement	78	1	0
3rd Settlement	78	1	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 3rd April 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	51	57,487
B. B & C. I. Railway	26	42,274

The market has remained steady dag thus day and closes unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood steady to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-7 and after a few transactions closed at Rs. 95-7-6 (buyers-for the 30th April delivery. The business done was very limited.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood firm without and wide fluctuations worth noticing.

Davids stood at Rs. 498¾ and Fazulbhai at Rs. 45-7½ Standard improved to Rs. 1,100 and Madhavji to Rs. 1,047½ x.d. Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,855 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,480.

Finlays were quoted at Rs. 312½ and New Great Easterns at Rs. 216¾ Bombay-Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 890.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 79½ and deferred at Rs. 146.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares moved up to Rs. 1,050.

Telephones were placed at Rs. 75/4 c.d.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 232. Phillips & Co. shares were placed at Rs. 30.

Amritsar Patti Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 148.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co: (Liverpool):—"Large short covering with good spot demand. Not much offering." (New York):—"Market steady on heavy short covering." (Weather):—"Our reports from Austin, Texas state:—Raining a slow rain with a prospect of continuing. Planting delayed owing to this; also rains are causing weeds and grass to grow very fast."

Zuriga Brothers:—"Have a favourable opinion of the market owing to manipulation in New York of near months, due to small stock of tenderable cotton."

The Belgian Trading Coy (Ghent):—"Advise selling July and buying October, or buying October and selling January. Market steady throughout the list."

Theodore Price (New York):—"Market being manipulated. We advise caution."

On Saturday New York closed 18 and 16 points higher for futures and 10 points higher for Spot, while New Orleans futures were 11 and 14 points up and Spot cotton 1/16 up. Shorts covered heavily in New York and it is quite possible we shall see a further advance in due course, though there may be some setback on profit taking on this rise. There is a good undertone in the market.

The local market opened very steady for old crop. Owing to scarcity of sellers prices are higher all round. Fine Broach April was quoted Rs. 273/4 and May Rs. 274/5, while fine Khamgaon Akola May had advanced to Rs. 223/4. The market has remained steady throughout the day with business passing at current rates. New good Broach March 1915 is Rs. 285, and fully good Bengal January 1915 Rs. 215. Fine Khamgaon Akola January 1915 is Rs. 246 nominal.

The following extract is from the New York correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" under date 5th March.

"The preponderance of bearish sentiment has at last driven the local cotton market from its state of apathy, and under heavy, tired, long liquidation prices have made new low levels for the season. There has been little news to cause the setback, and prices easily sagged. The scattered long interest built up during the past month, on predictions of an urgent spot demand during March, saw no evidence of this forecast being fulfilled, and, realising that it was impossible to bull a market without outside speculation, liquidated, while many have taken the short side. Threats of investigations into the workings of the Exchange, together with bills which would virtually legislate future trading out of existence, have paralysed speculation. While March is usually an active month in the spot markets of the South, the present indications are that there will be no urgent demand to fill March commitments and if the spot demand fails to improve very few see how futures can advance. In fact, the trade is still very pessimistic, and although it is stated throughout the country that New York is the centre of the pessimism, a rapid improvement in all kinds of business is predicted. The cotton trade, however, is inclined to view these predictions with a great deal of scepticism. Others say they fail to see a financial boom approaching, and as for a rapid improvement in business no evidence of it is visible at present.

SUPPLIES LIKELY TO RUN SHORT.

However, the belief that the country is still in the midst of business depression has caused the formation of a large short interest, which, should anything unfavourable happen to the start of the new crop, would become unwieldy. February developments have not been satisfactory to the bears, as, despite the fact that there was virtually no demand for the actual, spot refused to weaken in sympathy with futures, and now futures are far below a parity with spot cotton values. The fact that the March premium has failed to attract more cotton to the local stock further adds to the dangers on the short side of the market. The long interest has been greatly reduced, excepting in the actual bales in he South, and it is known that what cotton remains in the South is of very low grade and much of it cannot be delivered on contracts. This fact it is believed, will cause spinners considerable difficulty in securing supplies for the remainder of the season. Far-sighted judges of business declare that the surplus supplies in every line of trade have been enormously reduced, and that any change in the conditions will result in a tremendous demand for supplies of every description. This is said to be especially true of the cotton industries. While the Mexican situation might loom up as a disturbing factor, it is felt that, should hostilities break out between this country and Mexico, it would bring about an advance in cotton rather than a decline. Further, the prevailing prices discount a great deal in the way of expecting a record-breaking acreage and early start, as they are said to be barely profitable to the farmer. Of late there has been a good speculative, and also mill, demand for new crop options.

HOLDERS EXPECTING BRISK DEMAND.

Southern spot markets have continued to ignore the easiness of futures, in spite of the fact that the demand has continued dull and holders are showing more firmness than ever. While up to the present there has been no evidence of an active demand for March commitments, it is still predicted that there will be a heavy export and domestic mill inquiry before the month passes. Reports from the interior state that holders feel cerain that a revival of the aggressive demand will come soon. Even low grades are firmly held, as it is believed that when the better grades are exhausted millowners will buy the poorer staple rather than cease operations until the new crop becomes available. Should the world enjoy the predicted protracted spell of prosperity, the end of this season will find cotton mills bare of surplus supplies, and the managers prepared to use a new crop of American cotton of over 16,000,000 bales.

Preparations for the new crop are steadily increasing, and, while somewhat delayed in the Eastern States by recent heavy snows, are further advanced than in other years. The feeling exists throughout the trade that this year's acreage will reach 40,000,000 acres, which will be the greatest on record. Reports from all over the belt indicate that more land will be planted with cotton than ever before. Scattered rains have been reported all over the South-West and Central States, where recent complaints of drought were heard. The snow, too, in the Eastern States will be of considerable advantage as a fertiliser. The general outlook could hardly be better than it is at the present time."

When the above was written May futures in New York were 11.72. They are now one cent higher at 12.72.

LIVERPOOL OPENING PRICES.

Opening Tone	**Steady**
Estimated Sales	**10,000**
Imports	**Nil**
Future delivery prices —	
Months.	
A.M.	**6.88 plus. 2**
M.J.	**6.87 ,, 2**
J.J.	**6.80 ,, 3**
J.A.	**6.75 ,, 2**
A.S.	**6.62 ,, 3**
S.O	**6.44 ,, 3**
O.N	**6.34 ,, 2**
N.D.	**6.29 ,, 3**
D.J.	**6.27 ,, 3**

WHEET AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	11	6	R T
White Pessi 75 %	5	10	6	,,
White Delhi, May	5	13	6	,,

Linseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations:—	Rs	a.	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	10	0	B. T
Bold Brown May	9	6	9	R. T

Rapeseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs	a-	p.	
Brown Cawnpore May	8	8	0	R. T
Yellow Cawnpore May	9	3	0	,,
Brown Delhi May	9	4	6	R. T.

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs	a	p.
85 % Bold White.....	55	8	0
Mughi	53	8	0
Black Kutni	46	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p
Bold	47	12	0
Small	47	0	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs	a	p.	
Ready	7	6	0	B. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet and easier.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
April May	11	2	0	R. T

Castorseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Madras ready	34	8	0	
Guzerat ready	34	0	0	
April May	7	0	0	R T.

Cottonseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Berar	23	8	0
Guzerat	23	0	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending on Saturday at 6 p m:-

Cotton	16,037 Bales.
Wheat	489 Cwts.
Linseed	21,201 ,,
Rape, Rai, etc.	7,623 ,,
Gingellyseed.....	3,861 ,,
Poppyseed.....	113 ,,
Groundnuts.....	1,021 ,,
Castorseed	8,598 ,,
Rice	1,257 ,,
Myrabollams	4,147 ,,
Cottonseed	21,851 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil ,,
Gram	800 ,,
Jowar.....	5,363 ,,
Maize	123 ,,
Barley	Nil ,,

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montague & Co. have sent to us their folowing weely circular, dated 19th March:—

GOLD.

About £700,000 arrived in the form of bar gold, for which there was an active demand for the Continent. The quotation rose to to 77/9½ on Tuesday. The shipment to India is £173,000.

Withdrawals were made as under:—
Mar. 12th—£400,000 in sovereigns for Argentina.
Mar. 12th 5,000 in sovereigns for Gibraltar.
Mar. 17th—40,000 in sovereigns for Java.
The total efflux during the week is therefore £445,000.

A large amount of gold has been sent from Brazil to argentina during the week.

Whilst the Brazil exchange is low, such remittances will reduce the demand which otherwise would be upon London.

SILVER.

The tone has been good, and prices have been steady, with only slight fluctuations.

Under the influence of buying orders from China and India, cash silver rose 1/16d. and forward silver ⅛d. on the 13th instant, and a further 1/16d. for cash on the 14th instant, making the prices 26 13/16d. and 26⅛d. respectively.

These quotations seem to have been somewhat high for China, and orders gradually ceased. The Indian Bazaars, possessing the market to themselves, allowed prices to ease 1/16d. on the 18th instant, but continued to buy for prompt shipment at the lower rate.

Business has been fairly quiet during the week, The shipments to the Continent have been on quite a considerable scale, but most of the silver had been bought previously.

The improved statistical position of bar silver is evidenced by the following figures comparing the stocks held at the end of 1913 and at the present time, in ounces:—

	This week.	End of 1913.
Shanghai	970,000	2,660,000
Bombay	1,980,000	1,320,000
At Sea	5,120,000	2,000,000
London	10,700,000	15,800,000
Total	18,770,000	21,780,000

The bulk of the silver at sea is on the way to India.

The sycee or currency at Shanghai has also been reduced considerably since the end of 1913, namely, from 50,300,000 ozs. to 45,200,000 ozs.

The final report of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, viewed as a whole, appears to endorse the lines upon which the currency system of India is being developed.

Any endeavour to force upon the people of that country a particular form of currency, whether gold, silver, or notes, is distinctly deprecated.

This pronouncement is so emphatic and definite, that a reversal of the present practice of meeting the absorption of silver coin by a fresh coinage of rupees, seems to to be most unlikely.

In this regard, the report may be considered as favourable to silver, for it is the considered judgment of a well qualified commission after an exhaustive enquiry, and is therefore a weighty reminder to the world that the populous countries of the East must purchase largely for coinage, and continue to figure as substantial factors in the silver market.

The importance of this conclusion lies in the fact that a large silver demand must take place for Asia, whether its currency systems be based on, or maintained on a par with, gold, or whether the countries possess a silver standard alone.

The holdings in Shanghai by Banks and others consist of £5,310,000 in sycee or currency—a decrease of £5,000—and of £117,000 in bars—a decrease of £38,000.

The stock in Bombay has risen from £80,000 to £240,000. The offtake is slightly better at 75 bars a day.

An Indian Currency Return cabled on the 17th instant, showed a decrease in the Note Issue of 35 lacs, and of 30 lakhs in the holding of Gold. There was no alteration in the holding of Silver Rupees.

A shipment of £15,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 mos. delivery are 1/16d. above those fixed a week ago.

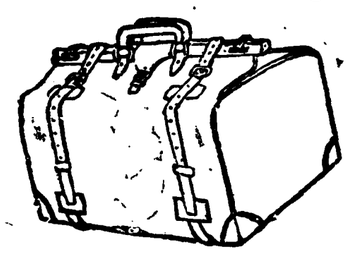
Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
Mar. 13 26 3/4 cash 26 3/4 2 mos.
Mar. 14 26 13/16 cash 26 3/4 2 mos.
Mar. 16 26 13/16 cash 26 3/4 2 mos.
Mar. 17 26 13/16 cash 26 3/4 2 mos.
Mar. 18 26 3/4 cash 26 11/16 2 mos.
Mar. 19 26 3/4 cash 26 11/16 2 mos.
Average for the week. 26.781 cash 26.729 2 mos.
Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77 9⅛.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U.S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

The Syndicate of the Punjab University has ruled that in section 18 of the Indian Universities Act of 1904 (cancellation of degrees, diplomas and the like) the words "has been convicted of what is in their opinion a serious offence" refer to a conviction by a criminal court and could not apply to the report of Special Commissioners appointed by Government to enquire into allegations of misconduct or dismissal from the service of Government on that account.

FRESH LEATHER GOODS.

Large stock of fresh Leather Goods for Travellers such as Overland Trunks, Kit and Gladstone Bags and Holdalls.

No Card-board Stiffeners



No Paste-board Stiffeners

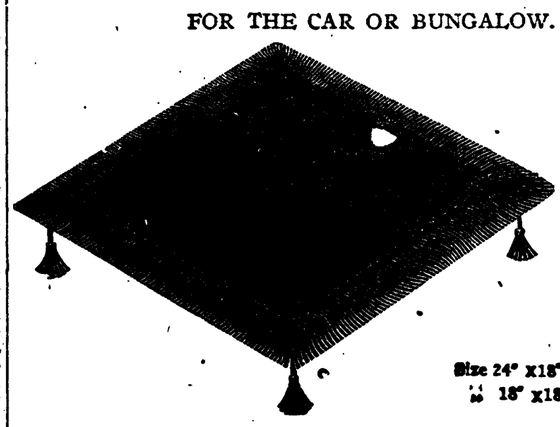
BUT Guaranteed Solid Leather.
ALSO
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Footwear.

SUTOR & CO., 18-20, Esplanade Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

AGENTS:—
The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Sion, Bombay.

THE "DE LUXE" MOTOR OR CARRIAGE CUSHION.

FOR THE CAR OR BUNGALOW.



Made of rich silk filled with purified down and encased in delightfully soft lambskin. Indispensable on long runs. Enables the user's head to be carried erectly, without the hat being disturbed.

Size 24" X18" — Rs 35
,, 18" X18 — ,, 25

DUNNETT & CO., BOMBAY.

EASTER EGG

NOW READY AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.

Chocolate Easter Eggs from As. 12 per dozen to Re. 1 each Chocolate Easter Eggs beautifully decorated containing sweets: all sizes from As. 4 to Rs. 2-8. Fancy Easter Eggs, Porcelain Easter Eggs, Satin Easter Eggs, Eggs in fancy baskets, and a great variety of Easter Eggs of all sizes

MONGINI BROTHERS,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WICKLESS OIL STOVES, RANGES & BAKING OVENS

NO SMELL. NO SMOKE, NO SOOT.

ABSOLUTELY SAFE, QUICK AND RELIABLE.

Burns with pressure and produces a powerful blue flame.

PRICES AND CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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(Stove Depot),
17, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ONE
PAYING COURSE.

"ACCOUNTANCY" course is taught by correspondence. No condition of age or university certificate. No study by heart. Grand reduction in fees up to 5th April. Course is most useful for service and promotion. Number exceeds 200 in a month only. Candidates are prepared for London Chamber of Commerce examination. Schooe is recognised by Government. Do not lose this golden opportunity but write to-day for full particulars to:

C. C. EDUCATION OFFICE, POONA CITY

BADSHAHI RATIVILAS
OR
THE MARVELLOUS MEDICINE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

The Nervous system is the most highly organised in the body. Its vitality is the barometer of the constitution. One falls an easy prey to diseases when the nervous system is weak, or when the functions of the body become irregular and weak in their action.

Our specific will be found to be a useful remedy whenever a Tonic is needed whether for removing the effects of overwork, hard study, intemperate habits or climatic influence.

It quickly checks nervousness, imparts tone and vigour to the system, and cures other complaints which cause general debility of the system, and mental exhaustion.

One box of Pills and one Phial Oil for a fortnight Rs. 10. Packing and Postage As. 7.

C. C. MAHAJAN & Co.,
SHAIK MEMON Street, BOMBAY. No. 2.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Orient Club, Annual General Meeting, 6-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, First Round, Y. M. C. A. v. Isustitute Luso Indiano, Oval, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Bombay Housing Association, Prof. Muller's lecture, Elphinstone College, 5-45 p.m.
High Court Criminal Sessions, 11-30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 8.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, First Round, Customs v. G. I. P. Railway A. C. (B), Oval, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 9.

High Court Vacation begins.
Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Departure of Lord and Lady Willingdon for Mahableshwar.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, First Round, G. I. P. Ry. A. C. (A) v. Crusaders, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m
"La Scala," Edwardes Theatre, Bandmann Rickerd Vandeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, First Round, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Henry Procter, A.D.C. Commanding.
(In force from 1st March, 1914.)
Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding,

April 1.

136 Books and Equipments.—Will Members who are in possession of Corps Drill Books or Gun shoes, kindly return the same to the office as early as possible.

137 Signalling Class.—A Signalling Class will be started early in April, the Class will be instructed in Semaphore; Small Flag (morse) Dummy Key and Lamps. Members of Nos. 1,2 and E. E. Companies desirous of joining this class should send their names in to the Adjutant as early as possible.

136 Arms and Equipment.—All members who have completed their class firing and Musketry Competitions should return their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters at once.

140 Resignation.—The undermentioned having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from to-days date:—
No. 1521 Gunner W. T. Griffiths No. 2 Company.

141 Strength.—The undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps from 1st April 1914:—
No. 1589 Gunner J.P. Ottley "D" Subsection No. 2 Company.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding.

Bombay 7th April 1914.

285 In accordance with Brigade Order No. 83 dated 1st April 1914, the undermentioned Officers are granted leave out of India as follows:—
Captain C. R. Watkins, from 29th April 1914 to 28th April 1915.
Lieut. R.E.A. Elliott, from 18th April 1914 to 9th April 1916.

286. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing any Company for season 1914-15 as follows:—

Wednesday the 8th.
Thursday the 9th.

Friday the 10th, & Sunday 12:—G. Company. Members intending to fire on the above dates are requested to please notify Head-quarters a day previous, so that arms and ammunition may be taken to the Range for them.
The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted on Saturday the 11th Instant for practice Binning Shield, Competition—
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

287. Medals issued at the Prize Distribution may be returned to Head-Quarters for engraving.

(Sd.) F. F. James, Captain,
(Sd.) F. H. James, Captain,

BAND AT THE PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play to-day a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT ROYAL CHIT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. M. Thomason, V.D., and officers, the bands of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo W. Salter, at the Royal Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

March .....The Silver Trumpets .....Viviani.
Overture .....Flotte Bursche .....Suppe.
Valse .....Sout en Rose .....Waldteufel.
Selection.....From Princess Ida .....Sllivan.
Duett ...I would that my love.....Mandelssohn.
Potpourri ..... Hallo Ragtime .....Hirsch
One step .....Hitchy Koo .....Pether.

THE IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the above Association will be held at Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, to-morrow, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.).

THE FATIMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of March 1914, the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 10,626 of whom 4,422 were males, 3,754 females and 2,390 children. The average daily attendance was 342.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

Major Evans was driving along Falkland Road on Sunday in his motor-car when Shrishunker Ramprasad a servant, was knocked down by the car, and fractured his left ankle. He was removed by Major Evans in the car to the J. J. Hospital.

DISTRIBUTION OF TOLALIZATOR'S PROFITS FOR CHARITIES

At a meeting of the Committee of the Western India Turf Club held recently, it was resolved to distribute to hospital and other charitable Institutions the sum of Rs. 14,900/- representing approximately 2½ per cent of the Turf Club's Totalizator profits during the past racing seasons, and this amount has accordingly been distributed.

HIGH COURT REGISTRAR ENTERTAINED.

The pleaders practising on the Appellate side of the High Court, entertained Mr. R.E.A. Elliot, I.C.S., Registrar, yesterday evening, prior to his departure on long leave to England. Refreshments were served, and Mr. Elliot was given a most cordial send-off. He is to be succeeded by Mr. Allison I.C.S. from Belgaum.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

A lecture on Malaria illustrated by magic lantern slides was given by Dr. K.B. Shroff, L.M. & S., D.P.H., D.T.M., on behalf of the Bombay Sanitary Association to the members of the Instituto Luso Indiano in their hall at Burrows Lane on Saturday the 4th instant.

Signor Alfredo Manzato, Vice-Consul for Italy occupied the chair.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

Munglabai, a Hindu girl, residing with her uncle at Lamington Road was going through religious ceremonies in her house when her clothes caught fire. Her screams brought the inmates of the house to the scene, and they extinguished the flames, and treated the girl with household remedies. Her condition, however, grew worse, tetanus set in, and she died subsequently.

Another accident occurred in Queen's Road on Sunday, a Marwari woman, named Bhooribai, who was crossing the road in a hurry to catch a train at Charni Road Station, being knocked down by a motor-car and run over. The car was stopped and Bhooribai was removed in it to the J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that three of her ribs had been fractured.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday, there were recorded in Bombay City 39 attacks and 34 deaths from plague, 3 attacks from small-pox and 2 attacks were reported from the following places:—Byculla 5, Worli 5, Umarkhadi 4, Mahim 4, Mahalaxmi 3, Bhuleshwar 3, Mazagon 2, Parel 2, Kamatipura 2, Middle and Lower Colaba 1, Mandvi 1, Dhobi Talao 1, Chukla 1, Dongri 1, Fanaswadi 1, Khatwadi 1, Tarwadi 1, and Sion 1. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 124, as compared with 112 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 121 of that of 1912. Out of a total of 2,074 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Saturday last, 143 were found to be plague-infected, of which 19 came from Mandvi, 15 from Umarkhadi, 14 from Chakla, 13 from Dongri and 12 from Dhobi Talao.

BACK BAY SERPENTS.

A WARNING TO NIGHT VISITORS.

The following quaintly worded letter, which appeared recently in a contemporary, has been brought to the notice of the Bombay Corporation:—

"Let me draw the attention of the public, through the columns of your paper, to the fact that there are serpents lurking in the heap of stones lining the Back Bay portion of the sea-shore of this island. I saw one at night-time nearly at the end of the stone-mound, behind the Charni Road Station. It was pressed between two stones, perhaps by the falling of stones by the tread of a walker-on, and was trying to get out by straining and hoisting of the body, when it subsequently got free and hid itsely away in the big hollows beneath the mass of stones. I also heard from friends, who are daily visiting the sea-side, similar stories of their having sighted snakes sometimes at night among those stones. One of them gave me a reliable account of a man bitten by a serpent from beneath, while sitting on the loose stones on the Back Bay, a few days ago, and dying instantaneously from the poison of its bite, I, therefore, without waiting further to gather stronger proofs to justify my fears, earnestly give a warning to those daily night-visitors of the Back Bay and the Chowpati foreshore who are in the habit of sitting listlessly on that heap of stones irregularly scattered there, enjoying the sea-breeze and still scenery of the star-lit night and belt of this island, quite unaware of the living danger just beneath them. I myself form such a visitor, but kind nature gave a signal, and I must utilise this deadly signal to serve the same purpose for others."

SURAT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, April 6.

This afternoon Mr. Maganlal Sett Vakil, withdrew the application filed by him in the Court of the District Judge for setting aside the election of Dr. Dinshaw Edalheram and Mr. Tyebbhai Mulla Mahomedally Maskatiwala as members of the Surat Municiptlity for the Begampura ward.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

SIR FAZULBHOY'S ELECTION.

At Monday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy was unanimously elected President for the current year.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring President when very appreciative speeches were made, Mr. Wacha characterising him as Mr. Tod the tactful.

The first meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the year commencing from 1st April, 1914, was held in the Municipal Council Hall on Monday afternoon. Mr. A. M. Tod, who was President for the last year was voted to the chair.

The first business before the meeting was the election of the President for the current year. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy be appointed President of the Corporation for the year 1914 to 1915.

In support of the proposition Sir Pherozeshah said that he did not think it was necessary for him to spend many words in commending the proposition to the entire approbation of the Corporation. Sir Fazulbhoy came to them already loaded with offices and honours, but there was one gratifying feature, which he had just discovered about this office and it was that Sir Fazulbhoy became President at the for him the esteem and approbation not only of his colleagues but also of the citizens of Bombay. He had no doubt that he would maintain the free and independent traditions of this body which had been handed down to them in an unsullied manner and that he would pass them on to his successor in an unsullied manner. (Applause).

HIS BRIGHT CAREER.

In seconding the proposition, Sir Bhalchandra said that he had watched with admiration the bright career of Sir Fazulbhoy, who had distingguished himself in various walks of life. His efforts for the promotion of literary, scientific and commercial education resulted in lasting benefit not only to the members of his own community but also to all class and communities. Although Sir Fazulbhoy was young in age he was ripe in experience and wisdom and he had done his best to bring about reconciliation between the two sister communities and establish harmonious relations among them.

Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan, in supporting the proposition, said that he did not admit the correctness of Sir Pherozeshah's remarks that appointed members did not make free members and with that exception he endorsed every word that Sir Pherozeshah had said about Sir Fazulbhoy, who had followed in the worthy footsteps of his father and won the esteem of every Indian. He had devoted his life to all public causes.

Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy said that Sir Fazulbhoy would make an able President and fill the chair with honour and credit to all concerned.

Mr. D. E. Wacha associated himself with all that had been said by the previous speakers and added that there was one thing about Sir Fazulbhoy that had struck him most. It was his commonsense and business capacity which he (the speaker) had always admired and he was sure that his business capacity would stand him in good stead in despatching the work of the Corporation in an efficient and business-like manner and making it a great success.

The Chairman in putting the proposition the vote said that Sir Fazulbhoy would be eminently successful in the chair. He was well-versed in Municipal rulings and his knowledge and experience would enable him to maintain the dignity of the chair.

SIR FAZULBHOY'S REPLY.

The proposition was carried unanimously and by acclamation and and by acclamation and Sir Fazulbhoy took the chair amid applause.

Addressing the meeting he said:—Gentlemen, I thank you most sincerely for the great honour you have done me to-day by electing me to the chair which has been worthily filled by so many of my illustrious predecessors. It is the highest civic honour to which an individual can aspire and I honestly say that I am deeply touched by your generous appreciation of my humble but sincere efforts in the cause of civic progress. The father of this Corporation, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta has termed the President of the Corporation as the first citizen of Bombay. This high distinction carries with it equally great responsibilities but I assure you, gentlemen, that it will be my earnest endeavour to discharge the onerous duties of the exalted office to your satisfaction and to maintain the best traditions of the office in the most dignified manner. Conscious as I am of my shortcomings I rely upon your co-operation and the courtesy which this house uniformly extends to its Chairman. I am sure that I shall not appeal to you in vain for your hearty co-operation and support to uphold the dignity of the chair. The marvellous transformation which the city has undergone during the last few years bears eloquent testimony to its progress and prosperity and to the healthy growth of its civic life.

Every year our work is growing in volume and importance, and indeed, were it otherwise, it would not be worthy of the proud motto it bears. None can contest that title of the Corporation, which, as His Excellency the Viceroy recently said, has set an example to the rest of India of efficiency and zeal for public interests. It is indeed a great honour to be the President of such a body and I once more thank you gentlemen for conferring that distinction on me.

THANKS TO RETIRING PRESIDENT.

Sir Pherozeshah then moved that the best thanks of the Corporation be conveyed to Mr. A. M. Tod, the retiring President, for the zeal, ability, courtesy and tact with which he had discharged the onerous duties of the office during the past year. Sir Pherozeshah said that they had done honour to the rising sun and they must not let the setting sun depart without acknowledging the benefit of the light which he had thrown upon this deliberations during the last year. It was difficult always to find words about the manner in which a president had acquitted himself of his task. He could say one thing, however, and that was that the task of the President was easier now than in the old days as the (the speaker) and Dr. Sukhia who always used to raise points of order, had mellowed down with age and wisdom making the task of the President easy. Mr. Tod's term of office as President was an eventful one and he was fortunate in reading addresses to and receiving the Governors and the Viceroy. He had performed his duties in a successful manner by his ability. But above all he was a man of genial type and his genialty and tact carried tim through many difficulties.

Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan, in seconding the proposition, said that Mr. Tod's work was lightened not only by his fact but by his evident sincerity to discharge his duties in a satisfactory manner.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that Mr. Tod had by his tact, amiability and sweet reasonableness earned the esteem of them all and he called Mr. Tod as Mr. Tod the tactful.

Dr. Sukhia, Dr. Jehangir and Mr. N.V. Mandlik also supported the proposition in suitable terms.

The proposition was then carried amid acclamation.

In replying to the vote, Mr. Tod said that he owed his success to the courtesy and co-operation of his colleagues. He thanked them for the very kind support they had extended to him.

COLONEL COLLIE'S RESIGNATION.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta then moved that the letter from Lieut.-Colonel A.M.T. Collie resigning his seat on the Corporation be recorded with an expression of the Corporation's regret that he served his connection with the Corporation in whose affairs he had taken a keen interest during the past nine years. Sir Pherozeshah said that Dr. Collie had always brought zeal and knowledge to bear on Municipal problems. His activity in connection with the questions of the improvement of roads and lighting and medical matters was very marked. With regard to the improvement of roads he had taken a sustained and active part throughout and the City owed not a little to him for those improvements.

Sir Balchandra seconded the proposition which was carried.

Some unimportant business was gone through and the Corporation adjourned until Thursday.

THE GATE OF INDIA.

At the meeting were exhibited the plans forwarded by Mr. G. Wittet, Consulting Architect to Government, showing the scheme as now proposed for the commemorative monument at the Apollo Bunder. In the design, the structure is thrown out beyond the present Bunder at right angles to the communicating roads thereby obtaining deep water at the landing steps at all tides while reclamation is intended to the south or Taj Mahal side of the existing Bunder enlarging the present area for carriages and forming a dignified place backed by a public garden.

WINNERS OF THE PAPERCHASE CUPS.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

Mr. Lowndes. Mrs. Turner.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

DOUBLES HANDICAP.

Two games were played yesterday in the Doubles Handicap, one of them being very closely contested. This was between Hawkins and Sherwood and Seale and Briggs, who practically met in the same handicap. The latter at first looked as though they would win, as they took the first set by a decisive margin. In the next, however, they won as easily as they had lost, and in the decider they eventually got through after 5 all had been called.

Nicholson and Reynolds were too good, owing Kilby and Rose 15 in each game. They went away with a love set, but the second was better contested. Kilby and Rose led at 3-2, but then their opponents took three in succession, and with each winning one game the latter look the set.

SINGLES.

In the Singles Handicap there were two games, but neither was at all close. The game in "A" class in which Bartlett and Byrch met practically on even terms, the former had a fairly easy time of it. He won the first easily, and had little difficulty in the next.

In "B" class, Orr and Cook met, the latter having to give 15 in each game; which proved to be too much. Orr's steadiness served him well, and he ran out with two love sets.

Results:—

F. G. B. Hawkins and C. C. Sherwood, plus 4/6 beat E. J. C. Seale and A. Briggs, scr.; 2—6, 6—2, 7—5.

M. F. Nicholson and J. R. Reynolds, minus 15, beat H. W. Kilby and W. H. Rose, scr.; 6—0, 6—4.

L. S. Bartlett, plus 4/6, beat Capt. A. E. B. Byrch, plus 3/6; 6—1; 6-3.

J. B. Orr, plus 15, beat R. Cook, scr.; 6—0, 6—0.

TO-DAY.

J. W. Jessop and A. W. Baker, plus 5/6, v. C. H. Critchley and Coombs, scr.

E. M. Duggan, scr., v. R. P. Stoneham, scr.

R. D. England, minus 40, v. F. J. H. Sievwright, plus 3/6.

C. A. G. Rivaz, scr., v. L. M. Bayley, scr.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

R.G.A. (Bombay) (2) BEAT BYCULLA H. C. (0).

After a very scrambling game, in which the contestants did not show any skill or combination, the local R.G.A. team yesterday qualified themselves for the second round of the tournament by beating the Byculla boys by two goals to nil. There was the usual crowd of spectators on the Oval, who were far from recompensed for their trouble by the painfully slow and uninteresting hockey displayed by the teams.

THE GAME.

The teams "bullied off" two minutes after advertised time, the R.G.A., defending the bandstand end goal. Byculla opened promisingly, forcing a fruitless corner. Then followed play of an uneventful nature, for the most part in mid-field, till the inside men of the Byculla attack, carried the ball past the Gunners custodian, but could not stop it from going over the line and returning Byculla were allowed a corner, which was spoilt by hesitation. Play of an up and down nature followed. At one end Capt. Perry foiled a good opening by giving "sticks," at the other Gonsalves failed to exercise control of a ball that should have placed his inside men in shooting position. Llewellyn, put his front line ahead, and the ball being carried to the other extremity, a melee resulted in the Byclla circle. a melee resulted in the Byculla circle. looked dangerous, and a little later a promising pass from his inside man, saw Gonsalves unable to keep the ball in. Byculla were unfortunate at this stage in having one of their men hurt, who had to retire from the field till the close of the half. The play was being gradually confined to the Byculla "25", and some good openings were spoilt by Farmer centering wildly, the ball rising high in the air. Just before the call of half time an individual effort by Spain carried the ball down the right wing into Byculla territory, and centering he gave Lt. Johnston the opportuniting of beating Jepson, which he did, the ball gliding off Inkes' feet.

R. G. A. ..... One
Byculla Hockey Club ..... nil.

The second period opened with mid-field play, in which neither team showed to any advantage. Both sides were playing a half hearted game, and for quite a time there was hardly any bright incident. Lt. Johnson getting in the ring, was robbed by his stick being hooked at a critical movement, and Powree sprinting well down into R. G. A. territory were the two outstanding incidents, which did not share the general dullness of the period. Jepson was applauded for same good saves as the game grew more lively, but he was weak in clearing and often had to save twice, where only once should have been necessary had he cleared well. Spain and Lt. Johnston both tested the Byculla custodian, but Jepson proved equal to the task, but in clearing one of these he gave to Nolin, who notched the second goal for the artillerymen.

R. G. A. ..... Two
Byculla Hockey Club ..... Nil

After the second reverse Byculla did some of the pressing, but the R. G. A. again settled to the attach.

Two corners came in rapid succession which were not however turned to account. Returning immediately from the repulse, Capt. Perry beat Jepson by scooping into the net.

R. G. A. .....Three.
Byculla Hockey Club .....Nil.

There was no further scoring and the R. G. A. thus won by three to nil.

The teams were as follows:—

R. G. A. Bombay: Gavin goal; Hynn and Llewelyn, backs; Slade, Wright and O' Neill, halves; Spain, Lt. Johnston, Nolin, Capt Perry and Farmer, forwards.

Byculla Hockey Club: Jepson, goal; Kubes and Jukes, backs; Travers, Willard and James, Halves; Gonsalves, Azavedo, Powell, Gilder and Sullivan, forwards.

Referees: Messrs. Ward and Simpson.

RESULTS UP TO-DATE.

(1) Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers 0-0, 2-0.

(2) Parsi Hockey Association beat Albion United 3-2.

(3) Grant Medicals beat Eastern Telegraph, 2-0.

(4) Cyclists, B. V. R. beat Young Cricketers' H. C., 1-0.

(5) Lusitanians beat Young Parsis, 9-0.

(6) Sherwood Foresters beat Pioneers, 4-0.

(7) R.G.A. (Bombay) beat Byculla H. C., 2-0.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Y.M.C.A. v. Institute Luso Indiano.

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT FINAL

MUNSTER FUSILIERS (2) BEAT WORCESTERS (0)

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 6.

In the final of the Burma Athletic Association Hockey Tournament for the Lawford Challenge Cup the Royal Munster Fusiliers beat the 4th Worcestershire Regiment by two goals to nil. Lieutenant-Colonel Tigard congratulated both the teams on their play and the winners on their success.

SPORTS IN BURMA

RANGOON P. D. VOLUNTEERS WIN GWALIOR CUP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 6.

The Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers have won the Gwalior Cup again for the third time in succession. General Cockburn, Inspector-General of the Coast Defence in India, has telegraphed to Colonel. Evans, Commandant of the Corps, congratulating him on the success of the Corps. The Cup was presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior for the best Artillary Volunteer Corps in India and Burma and was competed for this year by the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers, Madras Volunteer Artillery and Karachi Volunteer Artillery.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER—At Bourton, Shrivenham, Berks, the wife of M. S. D. Butler, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CANNING—DEANE—At St. Mark's Church, Almora, by the Rev. B. B. Carter Chaplain of Ranikhet, Frederick Canning, I. F. S., to Georgina May Deane.

DEATH.

BARKER—On the 4th April, at St. George's Hospital, after a long illness, patiently borne, Edwin Ferguson, late Driver, G. I. P Railway, Igatpuri, aged 50 years. Deeply regretted.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, April 7, 1914.

A PASSION FOR GOLD.

To those who care to study Sir James Begbie's minute of dissent to the Report of the Currency Commission it will be evident how gold in every form is the burden of his song. Gold bullion, gold coins, extensive gold circulation,—these form the refrain of his golden minstrelsy. To that one clear harp he sings in divers but dolorous tones, telling us how the masses of the Indian population may rise on the stepping stones of their illiterate selves to the unlimited use of gold! His love of gold is as intense as was the love of Hamlet for Ophelia. A Polonius of currency might well exclaim: "Still harping" on gold! So fully obsessed is Sir James with the enormous value of that yellow metal that he seems to be almost totally unable to believe that silver could do any good to India, the same silver which, as an historical fact, sufficed to serve the monetary needs of the world for centuries past. He cannot realise that the white metal constituted the legal tender at about the ratio to gold for at least a hundred years prior to the demonetisation of it by Germany. More. He seems to be hardly aware of the fact of the strong opinion held at this very hour by some of the most experienced thinkers and authorities on currency, that the sole and satisfactory solution of the problem lies in opening the mints of all the commercial nations of the world to the coinage of gold and silver as legal tender. When men's minds are seriously intent on the future prospects, not only of the production of gold, but of its grave economic effects on international commerce, Sir James Begbie is endeavouring to recommend the unstinted use of that metal for a country like India with a population numbering one-fifth of the human race! It is plain from the Report that those disquieting prospects so clearly perceived on the currency horizon by farsighted seers, were never absent from the mind of his colleagues. But they have not appalled the intrepid Sir James. Let that, however, pass. Let us proceed to examine some of his further arguments.

Sir James Begbie is of opinion, an opinion in which he is singular, that the token currency has destroyed confidence among the people! He seems to think so because of the greater imports of gold. None denies that fact. But how does it prove that it is owing to the diminished confidence of the people in silver? Were that a reality, the governing authorites responsible for our currency would have taken careful note of the fact, and adopted means to restore that confidence. But the unchallengable proof of its non-existence is to be perceived in the larger number of rupees which the Government is obliged to coin almost uninterruptedly from year to year. The mass only know this, that, by the thoughtless and hurried action of the closure of the mints, the price of silver has fallen and that the Sirkar has artificially enhanced by law the value of the rupee to sixteen annas, when it is intrinsically worth ten. But despite that fact, they have continued to use rupees for their daily, nay hourly, requirements. Are these the people who are hoarding the larger imports of gold, or is it the well-to-do classes? And, if the latter are substituting gold as an investment, surely, it is not for want of confidence in the token currency. A searching and independent investigation would soon prove that gold is substituted by the well-to-do classes because at present that metal pays better as an investment than depressed silver. That is all. And, we reiterate, that all this depression in silver has been brought by the panicky action of the Indian Government in 1893, greatly stimulated by the agitation of certain traders. Had the alarm been ignored and allowed to die a natural death none of the unwise action so hastily taken might have been found essential. Had there been the slightest sign of the distrust of the token currency, we should have ere long witnessed an economic situation which might not only have been alarming, but positively mischievous. The Government would have known of it and taken serious steps to restore confidence. For, in a country like India, the Government cannot afford in the face of teeming millions, ignorant and credulous, to allow such a state of want of confidence in its token currency to exist for a day. But even if the mass had remained silent, the Indian press, at least the sober and well-informed section, would not have failed to ring the tocsin of alarm, and the popular representatives in the Viceregal Legislative Council might have brought resolution after resolution appealing to the Government to take immediate measures for the restoration of the confidence lost by the masses in the token currency. But no such evidence, or even a shadow of it, has been forthcoming and we are, therefore, obliged to hold that Sir James has urged a totally fallacious argument to support his recommendations. No doubt this much may be truly averred, that the people have now learnt that the rupee is artificial, but they have loyally accepted the fact; and, that the more well-to-do and informed classes, a mere fraction, have very rightly substituted gold for silver as an investment. But who are these investors? Surely, not the eighty per cent of the population who can never possess in their lowly huts even a single gold sovereign. No. The investors are the trading classes and the wealthy Indian princes, chiefs and zemindars. These either make use of gold for investment, or for ornaments, or for hoarding. We believe all three operations are being carried on simultaneously as best suit their requirements. So far, then, Sir James Begbie's statement must be held to be legendary. We shall deal with Sir James' second argument as to the "stability of exchange" in another article to-morrow.

U. S. FOREIGN POLICY.

The Foreign policy of the United States with which Mr. Bryan has recently dealt in his speech to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate,—has been lately in greater prominence than usual in international politics. In the European sense the United States can hardly be said to have a definite foreign policy, and with the affairs of Europe it has only passing concern. It is true that in recent years the United States has, here and there, touched the fringe of European politics, but in a timid and hesitating manner. With England, however, the United States has naturally more intimate concern by reasons of tradition, heredity and language, but the tendency seems to be for the tie between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race to weaken more and more with the growth of separate political existence and interests. The recent debate in Congress on the Panama tolls is a unmistakable indication of this, and of the fact that Anglophobia is by no means dormant among the American people as some people would have us believe. This outbreak of Anglophobia is by no means sudden. It has existed in the United States ever since the War of Independence, and has since been encouraged and fostered to a large extent by business and industrial rivalry as well as a considerable volume of literature on both sides of Atlantic and it becomes strongly vocal the moment any question arises in which there is a possibility that America will not have her own way. The truth is that America has produced a new race, purely American in physical characteristics and American in physical characteristics and mental point of view and to-day there is less similarity between this new American and the Englishman than there is, say, between the average Englishman and the average German. Even the language is distinctly American in its use and meaning, and, although the ideals of the Americans resemble those of England, there are marked divergencies due to difference in temperament, environment, theory of Government, and the conduct of life generally. Such differences in outlook are apt to lead to disagreements in politics, and it is no wonder that just at the beginning of the Mexican crisis the relations between the English and the American people became tense and it was only through the sympathetic co-operation of the two Governments that a bitter and protracted newspaper war was stopped. But when one begins to examine the policy of the United States in regard to Latin-America, the existence of a continuous, definite policy is strikingly manifest. This brings us to a consideration of the Monroe Doctrine. "To the American," wrote Mr. Maurice Low some months ago in "The Contemporary Review," "the Monroe Doctrine is like God or religion to a small child: something fearful, something to inspire awe, something, if necessary, to fight for. But the one no more than the other has any real understanding. It is sufficient, to the American, that he has the Monroe Doctrine to cherish, which will in turn protect him. Protect him from what? That he does not know exactly, nor is it necessary that he should be too explicit. Men can make a religion of political dogma and bring themselves to belive it is their salvation." Indeed, the Monroe Doctrine, however Europe may choose to regard it, is part of the national tradition, and in America, at any rate, one cannot lightly conceive the time to come when the people of the United States will spontaneously abandon it as their polity. But, while it is true that the doctrine is fixed, determined and accepted, and the President is governed by it, he is given wise discretion as to its application and interpretation to each instance as it may arise. Some Presidents, in respect of this, have been content to pursue a *laissez faire*, others, a "*forward*" policy. But Drfl Wilson is eminently a man of ideals, and he proposet to join his ideals to the practical and accomplish practical results, and no one who has watched the trend of American affairs for the past few months can have the hardihood to say that he will not succeed. And, although the policy, towards Mexico cannot be defended, and its appearance of unctuousness might furnish a cause for amusement to the cynic, there can be no question of the benevolence of his motives. His first official statement of his policy towards Latin-America, issued from the White House exactly a week after he came into office, was clear on the point. "One of the chief objects of my Administration," the President declared, "will be to cultivate the friendship and deserve the confidence of our sister republics of Central and South America, and to promote in every proper and hohourable way the interests which are common to the peoples of the two continents." But in Mexico he has blundered chiefly through the unfamiliarity with the conditions of the country and his inadequate knowledge of the racial, political and social peculiarities of the people whose regeneration he is bent upon seeking. Can he honourably retreat from the position he has taken up? What is the remedy? These are immediate problems he is called upon to solve, not the minor one just raised by Mr. Bryan, whether arbitration treaties should be drawn to run indefinitely instead of for the term of five years as at present. According to Mr. R. B. Cunningham Graham, who has an interesting article on the Mexico situation in "The Manchester Guardian" of March 18th, received by the last mail, the remedy lies in the immediate recognition by the United States of Mexico as an independent and sovereign State, and a suggestion to both President Huerta and General Carranza of a *modus vivendi* they can both agree to, instead of carrying on a guerilla warfare in which both parties will soon, in all probability, be utterly exhausted.

Notes of the Day

A Remarkable Bank.

With the fall of the Credit Bank, the dramatic collapse of the Indian Specie Bank, and a general disintegration of a number of smaller concerns one might have been excused for surmising, that any financial institutions, whose subscribed capital was not sufficiently substantial to justify any further exploitation, would consider discretion to be the better part of valour and retire from the rather precarious arena of finance. The directorate of the Cosmopolitan Bank are, however, not to be deterred, and in the face of what appear to be overwhelming odds, have apparently decided to prosecute the venture with a hardihood that is surprising, for we learn that the directors of this institution held their first annual meeting yesterday afternoon, and after going through all the formalities with due solemnity moved the customary vote of thanks and retired to their respective homes throughly satisfied with the twelve months' work. When this Bank was promoted the directors were desirous of fixing its capital at two crores of rupees. For reasons not disclosed the flotation did not come up to their expectations, and a subscribed capital of one lakh was finally deemed to be sufficient to start business. Unfortunately when the hat went round, this lakh was subjected to a further reduction, seven thousand rupees odd being collected as the paid up capital of the Bank! This in time was augmented by a sum of Rs. 11,000 which appeared under the head of "current deposits and savings bank account." The working then shows that a sum represented as Rs. 8,643 was lost and written off; Rs. 1,422 was devoted to preliminary expenses; and Rs. 1,0[illegible] was advanced to customers in the shape of loans for which the Bank had no security. A very satisfactory feature in the accounts is the studied economy in salaries paid, Rs. 1,335 being the modest sum expended. The Managing Director must be congratulated on his magnimous conduct for clearly he must have steered his ship through the troublous waters of the past 12 months without remuneration, to which fact is due the profit on the year's working amounting to Rs. 389,—a most commendable achievement, all things considered.

The Calcutta University.

The annual Convocation of the Calcutta University, held the other day, will long be a memorable one, partly by reason of the unusually large number of the distinguished *alumni* who received their degrees, and chiefly by reason of the farewell address of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee. For eight years Sir Ashutosh has held the difficult position of the Vice-Chancellor of a University which is controlled by a Senate of a hundred Fellows, of whom eighty are Government nominees. This fact alone gives point to the observation that fell from the retiring Vice-Chancellor in regard to the University's right of independence of action within its own sphere. Sir Asutosh spoke with considerable freedom, and some of the remarks that he made about "needless official interference" were calculated to give an uncomfortable quarter-of-an-hour in the Educational Secretariat of the Government of India. It is not, of course, every Vice-Chancellor who could venture to administer a lesson of the character to the Government, but if any man in Bengal is entitled to speak with authority on University matters, and to be heard with respect even by a reactionary Secretariat, it is Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee. Admittedly one of the most gifted scholars in India, his zeal for educational reform must sometimes have proved not altogether convenient to bureaucratic traditions, but, in spite of his unbending independence, the Government would be blind indeed if they failed to recognise the sterling worth of the man who, more than any other, has made the Calcutta University what it is to-day. It is no exaggeration to say that the magnitude of Mr. Justice Mukerjee's work for the University is unprecedented in the annals of that corporation. Upon him devolved the duty of organising the University as remodelled by the Universities' Act, and he did his work with a capacity and devotion unsurpassed in the annals of Indian Universities. Opinions may differ about particular measures, but his work as a whole has earned the admiration and approval of not only his own countrymen, but even of that coterie of high officials who still wish to keep the universities in leading-strings. Lord Carmichael, the Rector, referred to Sir Ashutosh's work as "splendid," and splendid without question it was when we consider "the steady opposition which he had to face and which is not yet crushed and all the more dangerous when it chooses to move in the dark." It will be interesting to see what sort of reply the Government will give to this grave indictment, if they do at all. At any rate the impression in the public mind of the existence of this subterranean movement against higher education in India has been considerably strengthened, and this is certainly not to the advantage of the Government itself or to the growth and development of Indian universities.

Threatened War in Albania.

The statement of the "Neue Freie Presse" that the Powers do not contemplate intervention in the Epirote insurrection need not be taken seriously. Possibly they will not feel it necessary to interfere at this stage, when Prince William may prove quite equal to the task of quelling the insurrection which has not yet had time to spread over a wide area. The Albanian Army has, in the meantime, been ordered to mobilise and stirring events may shortly be expected. Koritza, which is said to be in the hands of the insurgents, was handed over to the Albanian authorities with appropriate military ceremonial on March 3rd, and a few days later the district of Kolonia and Laskoirk were also transferred. Argyrocastro is still in the hands of the Greeks, as well as Delvino, but the comedy of an "Autonomous Epirus" staged by M. Zographos is likely to end in tragedy for him and his followers. It is interesting to learn by the way, from "The Near East" that Prince William is proud of his new flag, under which, he is anxious to lead his Albanian soldiers to victory. The flag is a tricolour,—red, black, and white,—in horizontal stripes. In the middle of the black stripe shines the white five-pointed star of Skanderbeg, the national hero of the Albanians. The correctitude of the new flag, of the coats-of-arms, and other heraldic insignia of the new Sovereign and Government has been assured by the oversight of a German expert in heraldry,—Professor Emil Dopler, (jun). The royal coat-of-arms is a combination of the traditional emblems of Albania and the arms of the House of Wied. The general design, described in non-technical language, is a black double eagle on a red shield with a chequered red and black border. On the breast of the eagle is a gold shield containing the peacock of the Wied arms. The gold claws of the eagle grasp heraldric forked lightning. An ermine cloak provides a background for the red shield, and above is inscribed Prince William's family motto,—"Veritate et Fidelitate." The new crown, on which the star of Skanderbeg also figures, is intermediate between that of a king and a prince.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon was to have visited the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home yesterday morning, but was unable to do so, She will, however, visit the Home to-day.

It is understood that General Sir John Nixon, Commanding the Southern Army, takes three months' leave and Major-General Sir Arthur Barret will officiate.

MEXICAN BARBARITIES.

MASSACRE AT TORREON.

"SCENE BEGGARS DESCRIPTION."

DEAD PILED UP IN HOSPITAL.

THREE SPANIARDS SUMMARILY EXECUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, April 6.

Eye-witnesses say that the Federals lost 1,500 out of 5,000 of their men in Torreon. The scene in the hospital beggars description. A single nurse had to attend to two hundred wounded. The other nurses accompanying the retreating Federal wounded expected to be killed, as they had heard that General Villa would take no prisoners, but the British Vice-Consul reassured them. He had to climb over a pile of the dead blocking the door of the hospital. General Villa expelled 600 Spaniards from Torreon and summarily executed three Spaniards. Other foreigners were unharmed.

A DRASTIC ORDER.

LIQUOR ABOLISHED IN AMERICAN NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 6.

The Secretary for the Navy has ordered the abolition of the use of liquors on board warships, in Navy yards and in Naval stations. The abolition further includes wine at the officers' mess.

ECHO OF MARCONI INQUIRY.

FENNER EXTRADITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

C. E. Fenner, the stockbroker, whose name was frequently mentioned during the Marconi inquiry, has been extradited.

78 CHARGES TO BE PREFERRED.

Fenner appeared at the Mansion House Police Court to-day under the Larceny Act. Altogether seventy-eight charges will be preferred against him.

Fenner was arrested in Paris in February on an extradition warrant.

RUSSIAN NATIONAL DEFENCE

DUMA GRANT CREDIT FOR GOVERNMENT LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.

The War and Navy Committee of the Duma has adopted without reduction the credits asked for by the Government in a secret bill for the improvement of national defence.

RUSSIAN RESIDENT BURNED IN EFFIGY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, April 5.

An Urga correspondent of the "Novoe Vremya" reports that many bonfires, at which a Russian resident was burned in effigy, have been lighted in the town.

EGYPTIAN CABINET.

PREMIERSHIP OF HUSSEIN ROUCHDY PASHA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, April 5.

Mustapha Fehmy Pasha has not accepted the Premiership, owing to the state of his health. Hussein Rouchdy Pasha, lately Minister of Justice, has formed the Cabinet.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN A CHURCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

A bomb exploded at midnight in St. Martin's Church, Trafalgar Square. Two stained glass windows and a pew were shattered. It is supposed that the outrage was the work of the suffragettes.

FIGHTING IN ALBANIA

POWERS WILL NOT INTERVENE

ATTACK ON KORYTZA.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.

The "Neue Freie Presse" learns that the Powers do not contemplate an intervention in Albania.

While reports from Vienna intimate that the attack on Korytza has failed, from Athens and Salonika comes the intelligence of the capture of the town by the Epirotes, with heavy losses on both sides, and of further successes by the Epirotes, including the capture of a number of gendarmes at Hotchista.

MINISTERS DECIDE ON A GENERAL MOBILISATION.

It is significant that the Durazzo despatch received from Rome, says that Prince William, in consequence of the grave news from Korytza, summoned his Ministers and proposed to march out at the head of his troops. After a long discussion, the Ministers decided on a general mobilisation. The "Albanische Korrespondenz," too, admits that the news from Epirus has caused great excitement in Durazzo.

RUMOURS OF MOBILIZATION PREMATURE.

DURAZZO, April 6.

In consequence of the anarchical situation in South Albania the Government has ordered a list to be made out of the forces available and the eventual formation of a militia.

Proclamations have been posted throughout the country ordering the muster of all ex-Redifs between the age of 29 and 39. Rumours of mobilisation are premature at present.

THE LADYBANK SPEECH.

DIVERGENT UNIONIST OPINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

Unionist opinions regarding Mr. Asquith's speech at Ladybank are most divergent. While the "Daily Telegraph" interprets it as adding the whole weight of the Premier's authority to the anti-Army agitation the "Morning Post" says that it is clear that Mr. Asquith will have nothing to do with the anti-Army campaign. Meanwhile the headlines "Army versus people" have disappeared from the Liberal organs which ceasing their attacks against the Army itself, are concentrating on the alleged unsuccessful Unionist conspiracy to seduce it.

PREMIER'S RETURN TO LONDON

A CONTEST IN EAST FIFE IMPROBABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

The Premier and Mrs. Asquith have returned to London. Although the local Unionists do not decide until to-day, there is a general feeling in East Fife after consideration of the Ladybank speech that a contest is improbable.

AUSTRIAN LOAN ISSUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

£16,525,000 Austrian 4½ per cent bonds have been issued at 95¼. A minimum of two millions has been reserved for issue in London.

Owing to the prorogation of Parliament due to the Czechs' obstruction and the impossibility of passing the loan, it was decided to issue fifteen years Treasury bonds to the amount of £15,500,000 by an Imperial decree.

BIG CHINESE LOAN CONTEMPLATED.

BENEFIT OF PROVINCIAL NOTE ISSUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

A message to "The Times" from Peking states that the Minister of Finance has opened negotiations with the five-Power group for a loan which is expected to amount to twenty-five millions sterling, with the object of paying short term loans to strengthen the provincial note issues.

SINGAPORE LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

The Singapore loan has been over-subscribed.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

ADVERSE INFLUENCES

MARKETS STILL DEPRESSED.

BANK OF ENGLAND DIVIDEND.

THE PRICE OF COTTON.

Disturbing political influences both at Home and abroad continued to depress the stock markets during mail week.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.

A short while ago in judging the Stock Markets one heard of nothing but money. Money was dear, would it become cheap? It was the one subject, "Money, money" all the time. Then we had cheaper money and for the time Stock Markets looked up a little. Then came a lull. Now we hear of nothing but politics. And so it is. When one influence is removed another turns up. As a matter of fact it has been more politics than anything else all the time. From China to the Balkans and from the Balkans to Mexico the all-pervading influence has been politics. So absorbed were people in foreign politics that they had failed to grasp the significance of the position at Home, and now at last, what I have ventured to drive Home more than once in these letters is realised by members of the different markets. The Ulster position is for all intents and purposes the most serious factor at the moment. It is true that, with good fortune, the crisis may be solved within a week; and that is what members are hoping for. But it is merely hope and little question exists that this Ulster question hangs like a cloud on all departments. Not that there is anything to encourage business, even were there no Ulster. In the West, Mexico and Brazil show little or no improvement; while we are receiving no encouragement from the United States. France is in a state of turmoil after the murder of the Editor of the "Figaro." This follows on a week when Paris had been liquidating freely and there had been talk of financial trouble in the French capital. The position in Berlin has not been improved by the tremendous attacks on Russia in the official and semi-official press. China sends little news that is not of a depressing character. Even when regarding the money market, which is supposed to be the bright spot on the horizon, we are confronted with evidence that considerable demands are to be made on its resources by issues of Colonial and Foreign loans.

"SAGGING" TENDENCIES.

Gilt edge issues have not presented a cheerful front; the tendency having been to "sag" away; as the Americans would put it. The Home Railway market has been distinctly depressing. There has not been any buying either on speculation or investment account, and although there has not been what might be called heavy selling, there have been occasional but persistent liquidations. Matters have not been improved by some evidence of unrest among the colliery pit surfacement and other signs of unrest in the labour world; to say nothing of talk of declining trade. I am personally inclined to look on Home Rails as an interesting field for speculation; though I have never blinded myself to the possible developments in locomotion that might play havoc with the business of the lines. Certainly prices are at a low level, as may be gathered from the sub-joined table. The quotations refer to the present year.

	Highest.	Lowest	Now.
Great Eastern	55¼	48	48½
Great Northern Def.	59¾	51½	50½
Great Western	121½	113¾	113
Lancs. and Yorks.	94	80½	83
North Western	141 3/8	130½	130½
Midland Def.	78½	72½	72½
North Eastern	133	122¼	122¼
Brighton Def.	99	88¼	88¼
South Eastern Def.	61 3/8	52	52

As I have pointed out in previous letters the Home lines on the whole paid handsome dividends for 1913. But how much higher dividends in many cases would have been justified is shown by the following statistics:—

	a.	b.	c.	d.
Great Eastern	495,200	2¼		111,100
Great Northern	979,600	4½		130,800
Great Western	2,613,200	6½		128,800
Lancs. and Yorks	907,800	4½		40,800
L. and N.-West	3,204,200	7		101,900
L and S.-West	893,800	5½		42,600
London Brighton	581,800	5½		33,400
Midland	2,977,500	6½		141,300
North-Eastern	2,677,100	7		134,900
South-Eastern	406,200	4		4,200
L. Chat. and Dover	99,000	—		85,900

a.—Company; b.—Available for dividend on Ord. shares; c.—Ord. div.; d.—Carried forward.

CANADIAN PACIFICS.

It has often been pointed out in these letters what a peculiar position Canadian Pacifics are in and how those who have studied the position and the future of the Company must not be led away by temporary ups and downs. Not only is the Canadian Pacific the greatest financial undertaking in the world, but it is also the greatest international counter that the bourses have ever dealt with. It is available for all purposes. At the present time it has been used by Wall Street as a "bear" influence, manipulators knowing well that by depressing Canadas they can adversely influence the prices of other stocks. Being one of the chief gambling counters of Berlin and to a less degree of Paris, quantities of stock were immediately thrown on the market directly the various troubles of the two bourses developed. Then there is large operation in the stock in Montreal, and considerable sales took place during the week on account of the centre. Still although Canadian Pacifics suffered from these causes early in the week, there was considerable recovery later and the change since last I wrote is very slight. Traffic returns during the past few weeks may not appear particularly good, but they have not affected the market and with the return of spring we are likely to see more cheerful figures. Trunks have held up fairly well. The event of the week has been good traffic returns, showing an increase after many weeks of decreases. South American Rails generally have shown a drooping tendency, but there have not been any very important falls.

American Rails have, of course, been very "bearish" all along the line. Our market has been completely under the lead of New York and New York has been in the hands of manipulators.

There has been little or nothing of interest in other sections of the Stock markets.

A RARE OCCURRENCE.

An event of the week has been a change in the Bank of England's dividend. This is indeed a rare occurrence. The directors on Thursday announced a distribution of 10 per cent. and taking into consideration the known determination of the Governor and his colleagues to establish a stable distribution, it is not unreasonable to look for a steady repetition of the rate of interest for some years to come. Twenty-one consecutive times the 9 per cent. of last year was paid and previous to that date it had been declared at 10 per cent. for thirteen consecutive years. The dividend of the Bank of England in future will be paid subject to income tax; a change which brings the Bank into line with the rule applying to all other Trustee investments. There had been nothing in the figures of the weekly return of the Bank of England to justify the market in anticipating this advance of dividend, which was one of the few cheering events in the city during the week and sent the price of Bank Stock up a couple of points.

GREAT PROFITS OF ARMAMENT COMPANIES.

I think it was Mr. Philip Snowdon who made an attack on the great armament companies, the other day. He at the same time pointed out how many people connected with the Army, Navy, Civil Service and politics held shares in one or other of these concerns. I have often enough devoted much to the position of these enterprises, financially and politically, in Europe, and although I do not think that the charge can be made against any of the English armament companies, there is no doubt that abroad some of the profits are devoted to working up the war fever and encouraging finance houses to issue loans to states anxious to build up their weapons of offence and defence on a warlike scale. The report of the great Vickers, Maxim, Company is before me and gives a good idea of the enormous profits made by high class armament enterprises. For last year the net profit was £912,000 as compared with £872,000 for 1912. There is now being paid 12½ per cent. as compared with 10 per cent. As much as £300,000 is placed to reserve and £222,800 is carried forward. The Directors complain that the working capital is insufficient to meet the growing expenditure and there is an issue of £1,110,000 ordinary shares at 28s. per share, the present shareholders being offered one new share in every four.

THE COTTON MARKET.

I have received a copy of "Commerce and Finance" by the American Mail in which a well known authority, Mr. Theo. H. Price, gives a number of reasons why cotton should go lower. There is not space to quote his arguments but he concludes:—It seems altogether probable that these facts, when recognised, will cause a serious decline in the cotton market, and the probability of their general recognition is now made imminent by the feeling of pessimism and discouragement that is spreading day by day over a wider area in America and Europe. This feeling, joined with the belief in a large cotton acreage and a correspondingly large yield next year, may possibly find expression in speculation for the decline which, if it starts, is likely to carry cotton as much too low as it has been too high.

At present short selling is restrained by the scarcity of white cotton, which is reflected in the strength of the near positions in New York and in Liverpool; but as the March commitments are filled, this sustaining influence will disappear. The source from which any other power of levitation is to be derived is not apparent, and it may be that the illogical premiums on the near positions, which have for so long been maintained constantly in Liverpool and irregularly in New York, are about to disappear.

LUCKNOW TRAGEDY.

FATAL SWIMMING LESSONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 6.

One Owen, an employee in the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and Scout Master of the detachment of Boy Scouts, Lucknow, was giving swimming lessons on the river Gomtee on Sunday. Williamson, a sixteen years old pupil, was found in difficulties when Owen in giving assistance was pulled under water. McCready, a young man who was looking on, though unable to swim, dived in and attempted to help. He never came to the surface alive. All the three were drowned. The funeral with military honours will take place to-day. Owen was a married man and his wife is on her way to India from England.

ENGLISH MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.

The P. and O. s. s. Salsette with the English mails of the 27th ultimo, left for Bombay at 1 a.m., to-day.

The P. and O. s. s. "Morea" left at midnight yesterday with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

INSPECTOR MURDER

CASE TO BE TRIED A THIRD TIME.

HOWRAH ACID-THROWING CASE RECALLED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 6.

Order has been passed in the Inspector Murder Case in which Nirmal Kanta Roy was, on Thursday last found "not guilty" by a majority of the special jury, of seven to two on charges of abetment of murder and culpable homicide. The trying judge, Mr. Justice Stephen, on that day, simply expressed his disagreement with the verdict of the majority and discharged the jury. The Sessions was not closed although it was the last case on the list.

The trial of an accused for the third time at Clerk of the Crown wrote the following letter to Mr. H. N. Dutt, attorney for Nirmal Kanta Ray:—

"I have the honour to inform you that his Lordship, the Hon.. Mr. Justice Stephen, has been pleased to fix Monday, the 20th day of April instant, as the day for the retrial of the case of the Emperor of India, Nirmal Kanta Roy.

A PRECEDENT.

Trial of an accused for the third time at the High Court Sessions is not however unprecedented, though rare. The latest and perhaps the only case of its kind took place at the third Sessions of the High Court in 1908. That Sessions was presided over by Mr. Justice Rampini (now Sir Robert Fulton), and the accused in that case was one Sheik Fazil. He was committed by the magistrate for throwing nitric acid on a Deputy Magistrate of Howrah. The accused was a bad character and was put on his trial and convicted several times by the deputy magistrate. After coming out of jail, one day he waylaid he deputy magistrate and finding him alone in a gharry he threw a large quantity of strong nitric acid in his face. The deputy magistrate was severly injured and he subsequently succumbed to his injuries. Sheik Fazil, the accused in that case, was first tried by Mr. Justice Fletcher and a common jury who by a majority found the accused "not guilty." Mr. Justice Fletcher, disagreeing with the verdict, discharged the jury and ordered a retrial. This time the accused was tried by Mr. Justice Rampini and the trial ended in a verdict of "not guilty" by a majority of jurors. The Judge disagreed with that verdict discharged the jury and ordered a third trial. This time the then Standing Counsel prayed for a special jury and the prayer was granted. Sheik Fazil was placed for a third time before Mr. Justice Rampini and a special jury. This time the jury unanimously found the accused guilty and his Lordship accepting their verdict, sentenced the accused to seven years, rigorous imprisonment.

LONAVLA MALI CASE.

YOUTHS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA April 5.

Mr. Leatham, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, to-day resumed the hearing at the case in which five European young men from Lonavla are charged with having caused the death of a mali at Lonavla on the 8th March last.

Mr. K. A. Ghaswala, Barrister, instructed by Inspector Bapat, appeared for the Crown. The accused were defended by Mr. L. J. Apte, pleader.

After recording further evidence for the prosecution, the Magistrate called upon the accused to make their statements.

Frank William Nevill Race, (19) European fitter at Lonavla, said they had committed no offence. The accused added "I wish to say no more before this Court."

Donald Wilfred Giles, (17) European fitter on the G. I. P. Railway at Lonavla, said he did not wish to make any statement.

Percival Richardson, (22), European fitter at Lonavla, said he did wish to make a statement.

Wilfred Pearce (18) European employed in the engineering department did not wish the engineering department did not wish to make a statement.

George Nixon (20) European, apprentice Government Dockyaard Bombay, did not wish to make a statement.

The Magistrate framed charges under section 395 (dacoity) 396 (murder in a dacoity) and 302 (murder read with section 114) (abetment) and committed all the five accused to stand their trial at the Bombay High Court.

BOMB LETTERS CASE.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 6.

Judgment was delivered to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the letter bomb case. His Worship said that the Public Prosecutor declared that on the evidence he could not ask for a committal. The Magistrate was also of that opinion and therefore accused Hari Charan Mandle would be discharged.

DISASTROUS COTTON FIRE.

RAGING ALL NIGHT.

ENORMOUS LOSSES.

12 FIREMEN ASPHYXIATED AND INJURED.

Two more outbreaks of cotton fires occurred on Monday in Bombay, causing an estimated aggregate damage of about Rs. 15 lakhs. The second fire was however still burning when we went to press, and the damage is bound to be much greater by this morning. At about 4 p.m. yesterday, a watchman doing duty at the Colaba Cotton green saw smoke issuing from two godowns on Jamsetji Bunder Thomas Street which were occupied by Messrs. Balchand Ookerchand and stocked with 4,500 fully compressed Berar and Amraoti cotton bales. He raised she alarm and the whole of the fire brigade turned out with the exception of the engine from Haine's Road. The fire was fully ablaze before water was played on it. Over 4,500 bales were damaged and the damage is estimated at Rs. 4,50,000, which is covered by Insurance with the following companies. London Lancashire (2) Century (3) South British (4) Yorkshire, (5) La Union, (6) British American, (7) Royal, (8) Liverpool and London Globe, China Fire Insurance Company, It was not many hours after the above fire had been put out, when another fire broke out shortly before 9 p. m. in a different part of the godown. Some of the fire engines had not yet left the spot as the first fire was still smouldering. They started playing water upon the flames. These, however, assisted by a strong breeze quickly enveloped the bales of cotton, about 7,000 in number, belonging to Kuverji Pitamber, Harnadrai Surajmal and Gorakhram Sadhurm.

The fire was still burning and was actually gaining in strength after midnight, by which time the damage was estimated at more than Rs. 10 lakhs. It was still burning when we went to press, and the estimates of damage are sure to reach much higher figures by this morninng.

About twelve lascars of the Fire Brigade were removed to hospital suffering from the effects of suffocation from smoke caused by the playing of salt water upon the flames, which was done in the beginning. The godown belonged to Mr.. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss is covered by insurance. The fire insurance companies interested are, the South British, the Union, Western, London and Lacashire and others.

The fire hoses seemed to be suffering from the effects of the severe strain they have been subjected to during the past few days as they were leaking in a number of places.

From information gathered later, it appears that 7 of the injured lascars were removed to hospital, two of them with broken collar-bones from the effect of tiles falling on them..

The police officers present were Deputy Commissioners Harker and Griffiths, Superintendent Cauty and Inspectors Guider, Smith, Fuller and Chapman. The Municipal Commissioner Mr. Clayton was present as well as Mr. Gorrey Chairman of the Fire Insurance Association.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The annual prize distribution of the Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Gujerati Girls' School and Training Classes was held yesterday evening at the Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaum. The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill presided.

The proceedings were opened with a few songs and recitations by the school children which were highly appreciated by all present.

Mrs. Hill then distributed the prizes to the successful students, after which the Chairman addressed the gathering.

In the course of his speech he said it gave him great pleasure to preside at the meeting. He could not claim to have any connection with the charity of the school, nevertheless he could establish a right to preside on that occasion owing to the fact that he was connected with the house of Sir Mangaldas because Sir Raymond West, the father of Mrs. Hill, was a great personal friend of Sir Mangaldas and the two always consulted each other for advice. Moreover, he was the first member of the Executive Council to preside over their annual function. He was glad to learn that the school was the earliest of its kind for furthering female education and he wished it every success. He was specially attached to the Gujarati community because he had always worked among them, both in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Hill proposed by Mr. T.M. Nathubhoy, the gathering dispersed.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

VICEREGAL VISIT TO JODHPUR.

ATTEMPT TO GET A PASS FOR ENCLOSURE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 6.

The preliminary enquiry in the Delhi Conspiracy Case was resumed at Delhi. The first witness examined by Mr. Broadway, counsel for the prosecution was Rao Rajah Kunwar Narpat Singh, son of His Highness the Regent of Jodhpur, Sir Pertap Singh. Witness said he knew Bal Raj and Bal Mokand, both of whom were tutors to his younger brother. He used to correspond with Bal Raj and knew his writing. Witness identified his handwriting in a number of letters, envelopes, etc. He could identify Bal Mokand's handwriting. Witness was in charge of the Viceroy's Camp at Jodhpur last February. No one could get into the Viceregal enclosure without a pass. Bal Mokand applied for a pass through witness's younger brother who was his pupil. It was refused. As tutor to witness's younger brother, Kunwar Sugat Singh, Bal Mokand would have no business in the Viceregal enclosure.

Cross-examined by Mr. Khusi Ram witness said he could identify the writing because he had seen several examples of it. He had seen him writing when with his younger brother, and he had also received letters from him.

Some confusion was caused in court by one of the defending counsel pinning together two different documents. Mr. Broadway suggested that care might be taken by the defending counsel to prevent a repetition.

Examined by the court witness said he saw Bal Raj at Jodhpur and elsewhere about a year ago. He came in November 1912 and went during his service to Kashmir with witness's brother. Witness identified Bal Raj and Bal Mokand.

Cross-examined witness said he refused to issue a pass to Bal Mokand because he had no duties in connection with the Viceregal enclosure. Witness was not aware that Bal Mokand procured a pass for the railway station at Jodhpur. He had nothing to do with the station passes.

BAL RAJ'S TYPEWRITER.

The next witness examined was Kunwar Sagat Singh, son of Sir Pertab Singh, who said:—I know Bal Raj and Bal Mokand. The former was my tutor at Jodhpur and the latter at the D. A. V. College, Lahore. They were also tutors to my younger brothers, Hanut Singh and Abhay Singh. Bal Raj taught me English. I can identify his English writing, but not his Urdu. Witness identified some letters etc., in his writing. I came to Lahore in December last and stayed in a room in the porch of the D. A. V. College. There was a typewriter in one room belonging to Bal Raj. One day Bal Raj came with a man and typed something. He said the machine was not in order and the other man said he would repair that. I had sore eyes at the time, so was alone in the room. I and my brother once tried the machine, but Bal Mokand told us not to. We had a special servant, named Khusi Ram. About a week before our departure from Lahore the typewriter was taken away by some one I don't know. I don't know Bal Mokand's writing. Witness identified Bal Raj and Bal Mokand.

Cross-examined witness said:—I never saw Bal Raj's letters. Witness here read some letters in English to the Magistrate. Bal Raj's writing which I saw, consisted of corrections. I never saw him write letters. I arrived in Delhi on Wednesday last and have been staying at the Chief Commissioner's kothi. These two letters produced, were shewn to me the day after I arrived. My statement was recorded at the time. The letters were not shewn to me before I came to Delhi. The letters were shewn to me first and afterwards to my younger and elder brothers in my presence. I recognised the writing at once on seeing the first letter. I was not told whose writing I was to identify. My younger brother also recognised the writing. I cannot say what my elder brother did as I was not paying any attention just then. When I started for Delhi the Resident told me that our tutor Bal Raj was caught and I should have to give evidence about the bomb case of Delhi. He told me to answer any questions put to me. I was not told I should have to identify Bal Raj's handwriting. I was asked about the typewriter in the Chief Commissioner's kothi. There were books and medicine bottles in the room at Lahore. Bal Mokand and Bal Raj returned to Jodhpur with us. The latter went back the next day but Bal Mokand stayed for about a month till he was arrested by two Europeans. The Resident called him and handed him over to them.

"BECAUSE I DON'T."

The next witness was Kunvar Hannup Singh, younger son of His Highness the Regent of Jodhpur. He said:—I know Bal Raj. He was my tutor. Bal Mokand whom I also know, was my tutor. Afterwards we came to Lahore at the beginning of December of 1913. I have known Bal Raj for about two years. We lived at the D. A. V. College boading house. We attended the school and Bal Mokand taught us privately. Whilst at Lahore I saw a typewriter in our room. the typewriter was not in the room when we first went there. It came five or six days afterwards. I was in the room at the time. Khusi Ram, our servant, brought it in. Bal Raj engaged Khusi Ram in Lahore. The typewriter stayed there for about ten days. Sagat Singh once tried to open the machine and Bal Mokand told them not to. I don't know who took the machine away. We returned to Jodhpur about a week later. Bal Raj and Bal Mokand accompanied us. Bal Raj stayed there two days and then returned Bal Mokand remaining till he was arrested. Witness identified Bal Raj's handwriting in some letters etc. Bal Raj taught us at Jodhpur and Kashmir. We saw his English writing. We were shewn the two letters last Saturday in Metcalfe House. We were asked whose handwriting they were in. They did not know previously whose handwriting they were expected to recognise.

Asked why he did not remember what Narpal Singh said, witness said smartly: "Because I don't." (Laughter.)

Mr. Stead wrote down what he said in the room and afterwards witness read what had been written. Mr. Stead did not mention the typewriter and witness volunteered the statement. Mr. Stead asked what was lying in the room and witness replied, a typewriter, some books and some clothes.

This witness gave his evidence in English with remarkable self-possession.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector T. W. Rele charged Narotam Premji with selling one grain and a half of cocaine and possessing an equal amount of the drug without a license.

The evidence shewed that on Sunday night Inspector Rele sent a man with a marked coin to purchase cocaine from the accused. The accused sold the cocaine, and was then arrested. Another packet containing one and a half grains of cocaine was also found on him.

The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Salam Syed and Deoram Odhavji were charged with being in possession of small quantities of cocaine without a license. Both the accused were convicted. The first, against whom there were two previous convictions, was sentenced to one month's, and the second, who had been once previously convicted, was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT ON A MOTHER-IN-LAW.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Carter charged one Swami Ganoo with voluntarily causing hurt to Parbatibai, his mother-in-law.

According to the prosecution story, there was a quarrel between the accused and his wife, and the complainant tried to interfere on behalf of her daughter, when the accused, picking up a stone, struck her on the head with it. The accused denied the charge and said that he merely pushed aside the complainant, who fell down and hurt herself.

His Worship disbelieved the defence and sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.

James O'Donnell, J. Riddell and Frank Barrett were yesterday charged by Deputy Inspector Melville before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, at Mazagon, with being vagrants and having no visible means of subsistence.

The accused gave themselves up at the Police Station saying they had no means of subsistence and could not find employment.

His Lordship ordered them to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

WOMEN SMOKERS.

INCREASE OF THE CIGARETTE HABIT.

Do women smoke too much? So far London has not followed the example of Chicago, where a clinic has just been opened for the treatment of the thousands of girls and women who desire to be cured of the cigarette habit, but the cigarette habit, none the less, is apparently becoming a confirmed one among women in this country, writes "The Standard."

The manager of a well-known firm of cigarette makers in Piccadilly confessed that he had a large and increasing number of women clients on his books. "Women smoke as a matter of course now," he said, "and it is the fashion for them to have their cigarettes specially made for them. Turkish tobacco has held the field until lately, but fashion is tending towards coarser cut Russian tobacco made into cigarettes with maize paper, which slows down the combustion. Women are more luxurious smokers than men. They are now going in for most elaborate holders of amber and ivory, inlaid with gold or studded with diamonds and other jewels. And of course, they have their gold and silver cigarette cases specially made to hold the particular size of cigarette they smoke, and charming little jewelled matchboxes.

"Doctors have something to do with the growth of smoking among women. In prescribing for nervous women they often include one or two cigarettes a day as part of the treatment, and so the habit starts until you find a woman smoking half a dozen cigarettes with her coffee after lunch."

Several London hotel managers, seen by a representative, unanimously agreed that for a woman not to smoke in the restaurant after lunch and dinner was now the exception, and that smoking with afternoon tea was not unusual.

"The cigarette habit is undoubtedly becoming general among women," said the manager of De Keyser's Hotel. "The old social traditions and laws of etiquette are dying out. On the Continent women have smoked for years, and it is from them that the women of this country have caught the habit. In Germany women have now started smoking light cigars, but I cannot believe their example will be followed here."

The most remarkable development of the cigarette habit among women is tea-time smoking in tea-rooms and cafes formerly patronised almost entirely by men.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

SCHEME OF NEW BUILDINGS.

REVISED RULES OF DEBATE.

At Monday's meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, Vice-Chancellor, presiding, consideration was given to the scheme of new buildings for the Uuiversity. On Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's suggestion the further consideration of the subject was adjourned. The revised regulations of debate were then adopted, Mr. Setalvad's amendment for deleting the clause of closure being carried. The Senate adopted Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's motion regarding the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore.

Consideration was given to the proposals of the Syndicate to erect a building near the present University Library building, costing approximately four lakhs of rupees, with furniture.

Dr. Harold Mann moved as recommended by the Syndicate: "That the Senate approves of the proposals of the Syndicate to erect a building according to designes prepared by Mr. G. Wittet, on the north side of the University buildings containing the Registrar's department, University Club room, Committee rooms, and accomodation for four University professors and their departments."

Dr. Mann, moving the propositiou, said: The motion which I have to lay before you this evening, with the recommendation of the Syndicate, is a proposal which if adopted will render possible the transformation of the old examining university without other functions into a new university which shall not only examine but shall really take the lead in the extension of knowledge in Western India. The justification of the scheme may be divided into three parts. The first of these is the necessity of possessing buildings which will form a centre for university work, if the work is to be anything else than examination. At present our buildings are two of the finest structures in Bombay,—and are such as any public body might well be proud of. We have on the one hand this Senate Hall, which is far and away the best public hall in Bombay for all purposes requiring a scenic effect. We have too the library building admirably adapted to its function,—but which owing to the necessity of using it for University offices record rooms etc., has never been more than in a minor measure devoted to its proper purposes. It is evident that as soon as we propose to make the University itself a centre for higher teaching and research these buildings will not sumce. This was fully recognised by the Syndicate, and a committee reported in this sense in June 1913. The position was confirmed by Sir Alfred Hopkinson, whose first proposal when he came to Bombay was that we should set ourselves to make new buildings which would allow us to devote our library to its legitimate purpose, would make the necessary provision for the Registrar and his offices elsewhere, would provide space for a meeting place for members of the University, and would above all provide space for the immediate development of the university as an institution for teaching and research. I do not think I need recommend the necessity of such provision to you. If you refuse it, it means that university progress is impossible.

But, having decided that such a programme is essential, the next question is as to where it shall be placed. It is not without hesitation that I venture to recommend the construction of these buildings in the University gardens, and such recommendation has only been made after all alternative schemes have been carefully considered. It has been suggested we should take the extensions of the university right out of the City. This might be desirable, if we could remove the university as a whole,—but such removal would involve the scrapping of our present buildings for it is obviously impossible to have lecture rooms away to the North of the island, and a library in the Fort, and such scrapping of our present buildings is, I feel, out of the question. They were given to us by public spirited donors in the past: they have been associated with the University for many years, they are in proximity to a large mass of educational institutions including the Elphinstone College, the New Science Institute, and the new Museum,—and if a university quarter of Bombay is to be formed, I feel that it must be with the present buildings as a nucleus. To take the University out of the town would be not to create an educational centre round it, but rather to take it away from what is certain to be the educational centre of the city in the future.

If this is the case then the only place on which we can put our University buildings is the gardens. This piece of ground, now among the most valuable in Bombay was made over to the University in 1877 on a lease for 999 years at a rent of Re. 1 per annum, and was evidently intended for university buildings at that time. The only important condition attached was that no building should be erected without Government sanction. Since that time the gardens have become a place of public resort, and one of the prettiest open spaces in our City. And hence the great opposition which was roused when, six years ago, it was proposed to cover them with a series of examination halls. I must own to a good deal of sympathy with the opposition on that occasion. But the present is quite a different idea. It involves putting a building at the end of the University gardens next to the National Bank which will only slightly encroach on the gardens themselves which will rather add to than detract from the general scenic effect of this part of Bombay, and which will dignify the University, and dignify the City.

This leads me to the buildings itself which it is proposed to erect. This, which is to give the possibility of University progress on the lines I have already indicated has been designed by the Government architect Mr. Wittet after consultation with a committee of the Syndicate appointed for the purpose. It will form a noble building, which our architect tells us will be quite in harmony with the buildings which we already have, though somewhat less ornate in style. It will be composed of three storeys. On the ground floor will be space for university offices for many years to come,—and also space for what I may call university clubrooms, where members of the Senate, and others may meet when in Bombay. This latter provision was insisted on strongly by Sir Alfred Hopkinson as being essential to the development of real university life. The remainder of the building is devoted to the departments of four university professors. At present we have made arrangements for the appointment of only one professor in economics, and this has been sanctioned by the Senate: we have in view the creation of two more professorships probably in oriental subjects, and have already laid before the Government of India proposals for this. By the time this building is erected, in about three years, we hope that we shall be ready with money for the endowment of at least three professorships, and possibly four. In the present scheme, each professor will be accommodated with a lecture room to hold about 64 students, with a 'seminar' room for consutation and research with students, and with two other rooms, one for himself and the other for such purposes as may be indicated as time goes on,—while there will be a general students' room also provided. All those who attend here will be, it must be remembered, post-graduate students. The building will be connected with a covered way with the university library, which will then be devoted to its legitimate purpose.

The cost of the building we propose will be entirely met by the non-recurring grants of the Government of India, now in the hands of the University and amounting to five lakhs of rupees with the interest which has accrued on this amount. The actual amount required for the scheme I now lay before you is estimated to be Rs. 3,60,000 including the cost of all fittings. I am asking you therefore to place at the disposal of the Syndicate the amount necessary not exceeding Rupees four lakhs, for the purpose of constructing a building on the lines shown in the plans which have been in your hands for some days. These plans represent the lines of the proposed buildings. There may be modification in small details. I should welcome suggestions for such modifications in the course of the present debate, and I believe the architect would do so as well.

The scheme which I have thus laid before you, while complete in itself and representing immediate needs for a few years to come, can really only be fully understood in the light of what I look forward to as the future of the University. Whether we extend by further building on the university gardens, which I should be sorry to see unless it is absolutely essential whether we extend in some reclamation whose very possibility is still very much in the air, —or whether we extend by taking our share in the large block now occupied by the Secretariat—and all these schemes have been suggested,—the present must only be regarded as the first step to a large university centre, where the highest teaching, the extension of knowledge more particularly in all learning that specially concerns India, and all that makes a vigorous university centre will occur. I believe the future holds all this, I believe that we are taking to-day one of the first steps in creating such a centre. I believe that when opportunity is provided, Bombay will take its place among the centres of light and leading in its chosen branches of special study, —and I believe it has inherent capacity, if we can properly encourage it, to outstrip them all.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur Godbole asked whether the new buildings could not be of exactly the same design as the present ones.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan asked the Senate to see that they did not really commit themselves to all the details of the scheme.

The Rev. Dr. Scott said he was not opposing the scheme but he wondered with an eminent authority on matters educational whether it would not be infinitely better to get millonaires to spend money on men instead of on buildings. He was not altogether satisfied with that part of the scheme which dealt with the ornamentation of the new buildings and he thought it would be good to have two or three turrets to the buildings. Also he could not understand why the new buildings should be brought so near to the old ones. Possibly it was with the idea of enabling the Registrar to pass from one building to the other through the shortest way. There was also the question as to what part of the gardens should be built upon. These were questions, which he thought, ought to be discussed by a Committee of the University sitting in consultation with the Architect. The plans must be before the meeting in time to allow of amendments being moved.

Mr. D. G. Padhye emphasised that the appearance of the front of the new buildings overlooking the Esplanade Road should be beautiful and he hoped the Committee would make as many improvements as possible in the design to achieve this end. He wanted the Committee also to decide the distance separating the two buildings.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpe agreed with the Rev.. Dr. Scott that it would add to the beauty of the new building if it had two or three turrets.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said some remedy must be found for the technical difficulty pointed out by the Rev. Dr. Scott. He was in accord with the substance of Dr. Mann's proposition but he was not prepared to ask the Senate to agree to the details of the design forthwith. The difficulty was that Dr.. Mann's proposition asked them to say that they approved of the proposals to erect a new building according to designs prepared by Mr. Wittet. These designs were however not in the hands of the members of the Senate till the day before, and members had no opportunity of sending in amendments in time. The way he suggested out of the difficulty was that they might pass the general object of the proposition, leaving the details to be decided by the Committee. If they could not drop the words "according to the designs prepared by Mr G. Wittet" out of the proposition, he would move that the debate be now adjourned.

Dr. A. G. Viegas seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Justiie Heaton at this stage temporarily vacated the Chair, which was then taken by the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

Mr. Justice Heaton asked the Senate to consider very carefully before postponing the consideration of the question. They must not waste time but proceed forthwith with the consideration of the question.

Dr. Stanley Reed thought that once the matter proceeded to Government it would be taken out of the hands of the Senate, which ought to have opportunities of discussing the details of the scheme.

Sir Pherozeshah's amendment was put to the vote and carried, and the debate on Dr.. Mann's proposition adjourned to the 14th instant.

The Senate then resumed the adjourned debate on Mr. K. S. Aiyar's motion that the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan be elected as the Senate's representative on the Court of visitors of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved an amendment that before making the appointment to the Court of Visitors of the Indian Institute of Science, as their representative the Senate desires that the Syndicate should enquire if any provision existed to enable a visitor to go to Bangalore for the performance of his duties.

The Hon. Sir Pheroishah Mehta said conditions were of such a character as to make it futile to send their representative to Bangalore, then the Senate should consider whether they should do anything of the kind. If a man was to be appointed he must be expected to do something there. He had read the letter of the Director of the Institute appearing in that day's "Times of India," but he did not think it would be proper to discuss it till the information he (the speaker) had asked for was placed before the meeting.

Dr. Stanley Reed said the University must stand on its dignity and if it was not jealous of its dignity then it could not expect any other people to be jealous of it.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha said the question of visitors came up before the Board of the Institute simply while they were considering their budget estimates. No notice of amendment was necessary but the Board had the power of changing the estimates. The quqestion of payment of the visitors came up. He repudiated the explanation which the Director had offered to save the situation. The word "visitor" was a misnomer. Mr. Travers' explanation was that the Court was composed of members from all parts of the country and that therefore it was difficult to give them the powers necessary. He had therefore lighted upon the device of having a Standing Committee of four members who were in the close vicinity of the Institute. But it was strange to say that these members had no defined relation to the whole Court, and the result was that while the members of the Court might have an opinion of their own, there was no opportunity for them of placing it before the Standing Committee nor had this Committee the right of obtaining the collective opinion of the whole Court. All this indicated defects in the constitution of the Board, and Sir Pherozeshah's amendment would give an opportunity of enquiring into the matter.

Sir Pherozishah's amendment was put to the vote and carried.

Dr. Mackichan's motion to adopt the revised regulations for rules of debate and order of business and on the question of point of order, the committee had framed the two following rules, in fact they were retained from the last regulations:—

"Any member may call the Chairman's attention to a point of order even whilst another member is addressing the Meeting, but beyond stating the precise point of order raised, he shall not make a speech. Such a call pronounced by the Chairman to be vexatious, and any interuption or obstruction to the progress of the business before the Senate pronounced by the Chairman to be unseemly or unreasonable, shall be deemed a breach of order."

"The Chairman shall be the sole judge on any point of order, and may call any member so called to order shall in speaking disregard such call ,the Chairman may direct him to seat down and thereon another member may speak. In the event of any contumacious disregard of a ruling or call to order by the Chairman, he may request the member so offending to leave the Meeting, and on such requisition the member named by the Chairman shall be suspended from his functions as a member during the Meeting, and shall be bound immediately to withdraw."

To this, Sir Pheroseshah moved the following regulation for insertion as an amendment:—

"Any member may at any time submit a point of order to the decision of the Chairman.

The Chairman shall summarily decide all points of order.

If a member be called to order, such member shall be required by the Chairman to resume his seat until the Chairman decides the point of order; Provided that the Chairman may allow the member called to order to speak on the point of order raised.

The Chairman shall preserve order, and any member called by the Chairman to sit down shall at once obey the call."

Sir Pherozeshah said that his amendment proposed to put the regulation in better form than it was. The principles on which all the questions of order rested were well established by practice in almost all the important assemblies rising from the House of Commons, the Legislative Council and the Corporation and he had taken his regulations from those bodies.

Dr. Moses seconded the amendment.

Dr. Vilgas and Mr. Natarjan opposed the amendment. They said that they had never had any occasion to complain against the original rule which they said should be retained.

Dr. Mackichan replied opposing the amendment which on being put to the vote was lost.

The last amendment that aroused any discussion was in the name of Mr. C. H. Setalvad. The committee had proposed to insert the following new regulation and the amendment sought to delete it:—

"A proposal that "the vote be now taken" may be moved at any time but only with the permission of the chair and without a speech. Till such motion be decided, the speaker of the moment shall be seated. Such motion can only be carried by a majority of two-thirds of the members present. If such motion be carried, the Chairman shall call upon the mover of the motion or where there is an amendment to reply."

Mr. Setalvad said that this was an attempt made to introduce what was popularly known as a closure in debates. He had wished to hear reasons on support of this regulation but he had found none in Dr. Mackichan's speech which he had keenly followed. Past experience did not show any necessity for any such regulation, which might become very dangerous on occasions when controversial questions were debated.

Mr. Aiyar, in seconding, said that this regulation, if adopted, would be very dangerous in a thin house.

Mr. Padhye supported the amendment but Dr. Viegas opposed it.

Mr. Natrajan supported the amendment. He said the regulation proposed to gag members.

Dr. Mackichan, in his reply, said that he was not responsible for the particular rule. He was not acquainted with the discussion that took place on the committee. This regulation was drafted in his absence. It was not a rule to which he personally attached much importance and he therefore left it to the judgment of the meeting.

The amendment was then put to the vote and carried.

The draft regulations as amended were then passed by the Senate and the meeting dispersed.

WORLD TOYS.

WONDERFUL COLLECTION AT WELFARE EXHIBITION.

Some of the most wonderful toys in the world are to be exhibited, for the delight of serious-minded grown-ups as well as youngsters, at the Children's Welfare Exhibition in Olympia this Easter says the "Daily News."

Miss L. Keyser Yates, who is an authority of the art and science of Toyland, has been busy for many months collecting toys of all kinds from the ends of the earth, with fascinating results. Some of the single contributions are worth several hundred pounds.

From France comes a fine collection of Caron d'Ache's clever and laughable figures, including a hunting scene group in which King Edward and the President of the Republic appear. Mr. Tony Sarg, the artist, has promised some exquisite German toys, among them a perfect miniature reproduction of an early nineteenth century draper's shop.

Mrs. Van den Bergh is lending a number of quaint and beautiful Dutch toys, and Mr. Francis Steuart has been at personal pains to bring back from Portugal representative toys of that country.

From Russia will come the most perfect specimens of those characteristic Russian playthings, tiny models of villages, that have yet been seen in this country. Italy, Spain, Finland, and Lapland are among the other European countries that are not forgotten.

Belgium's contribution should be particularly interesting, for the daily paper "L'Express," has most generously offered three prizes of 50 francs each for the three best Walloon dolls to send to the exhibition. The dolls are to be attired "neither in silk, nor gold, nor in any expensive material, but simply in the honest cotton or modest wool in which our good Walloon women dress." All the Walloon dolls sent in under this scheme are to be given at the close of the exhibition to poor children in the East End of London.

The Eastern toys will be particularly fine. Mainly owing to the kindness of Mr. Wilson Crewdson, a vice-president of the Japan Society, and well-known as an expert in Japanese art, and Sir Stuart Samuel, M.P., another distinguished collector, Japan will be very worthily represented. Specimens of toys used in the Fish Feast (the festival of the boys) and the Dolls' Feast (the festival of the girls) will be some of the most interesting features.

Thanks to the generosity of Lady Porter who has promised to send two marvellous doll groups, representing an Indian child marriage and "The Feast of the Peacock," India will hold the prominent place in Toyland that is hers by rights. Lady Porter is also sending specially to India for a chest of less ambitious native toys, including some very fine kites and the glazed string used in the "kite warfare."

Chinese, Burmese, and Sumatran toys will be shown in this section, while Jamaican toys and toys lent by the Brititish South Africa Company will stand for the children's play in other quarters of the globe.

Coming nearer home, many of the toys fall naturally into the following groups:

Modern English toys made by peasant industry, among those giving help being Mrs. Joseph King and Mr. Shergold.

Welsh toys made in the Vale of Clwyd where Miss Mary Heaton has established a toy industry.

Irish toys from Cushendall and elsewhere.

Isle of Man toys lent by the Deemster.

Toys made by modern artists—Lady Margaret Sackville, Mr. Roger Fry,, Mr. John Hassall, Mr. Tony Sarg, and Miss Jessie Currie.

Then the National Peace Council are making a unique display of "peace toys," which it is suggested may take the place of the "soldiers" so dear to the unregenerate boyish heart; and Miss Margaret Palgrave is contributing a very fine collection of penny toys.

How toys are made will be demonstrated on the spot by the Incorporated Society of Soldiers and Sailors, and there will also be a "toy hospital" in which children will be seen at work.

CHITAPORE MURDER CASE.

DATE OF RETRIAL FIXED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 6.

Mr. Justice Stephens has fixed April 30 as the day for the re-trial of the Chitpore Police murder case.

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INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

FIRST REPORT OF OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.

CAUSES OF THE FAILURE.

FRENZIED SPECULATION.

IMPRUDENT AND RECKLESS LOANS.

The first report of the official liquidator to the creditors and contributories in the matter of the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd. (in liquidation) was issued yesterday. The liquidator discusses the failure of the Bank at length, and says "the immediate cause of it was the stoppage of the People's Bank and the Credit Bank," with all their ugly disclosures, the consequent panic in the commercial and financial world, and the entire loss of public confidence.

Proceeding the report states that the approximate cause of the ruin of the Bank was the frenzied speculation in which the Managing Director indulged, and the imprudence and recklessness with which loans were given by the Bank. By the end of 1911, the whole of the Bank's capital, and the whole of the so-called reserve fund had been swept away.

The estimated deficiency is in round figures Rs. 79,45,000, while the amount of uncalled capital to meet the deficiency is Rs. 74,94,900, but it is impossible to make any estimate at present of how much will be realised from this source.

Discussing the impression that there was a fixed ring or syndicate of speculators on whose account the Bank was supposed to have carried on the whole of the gigantic operations in silver, the Liquidator says: "The most careful examination and enquiries have failed to furnish a reliable clue as to the component members of the ring if one did exist. I have, however, discovered among the Bank's papers certain documents which may enable me to slove the mystery."

The report further states that though the annual balance sheets have always shown large profits, as a matter of fact no profits have been earned since the beginning of 1909 and all the dividends paid since then by the Bank, amounting to Rs. 22,87,500, have been paid out of capital.

The following is the full text of the report:—

The Bank was registered under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, on 17th November, 1905, with a capital of Rs. 2 crores divided into 2,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

The subscribed capital amounts to Rs. 1,50,00,000), represented by 1,50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each held by shareholders.

The paid-up capital at the rate of Rs. 50 per share amounts to Rs. 75,00,000, and Rs. 5,100 towards uncalled capital, making together Rs. 75,05,100.

The immediate cause of the failure of the Bank was the stoppage of the People's Bank and the Credit Bank, with all their ugly disclosures, and the consequent panic in the commercial and financial world and entire loss of public credit and confidence.

"FRENZIED SPECULATION."

The approximate cause of the ruin of the Bank was the frenzied speculation in which the Managing Director indulged, and the imprudence and recklessness with which loans were given by the Bank. By the end of 1911, the whole of the Bank's capital and the whole of the so-called reserve fund had been swept away.

Annexed hereto and marked No. 1 is a statement of affairs on the 29th November, 1913, when the winding-up commenced, from which it will be seen that the estimated deficiency, excluding the costs of the liquidation, on a most careful and conservative estimate of the Bank's assets made with the help of different experts is in round figures Rs. 79,45,000. The amount of uncalled capital to meet the deficiency is Rs. 74,94,900, but it is impossible to make any estimate at present of how much will be realised from this source.

PRINCIPAL LOSSES.

The principal items of the Bank's losses may be summarised as under:—

		Rs.
1.	Silver speculation	1,11,41,894-10-6
2.	Advances on pearls ...	36,43,195- 2-0
3.	Share Badli operations	14,31,167- 4-0
4.	Imprudent loans ...	4,48,237- 0-0
		1,62,64,494- 0-6

The following are the losses and gains in silver transactions for the years 1909 to 1913—

	Losses	Gains.
1909	 22,75,397-9-10	
1910	..... 9,50,701-5- 1	
1911	..... 81,53,276-1- 1	
1912	.....	80,82,250-3-0
1913	..... 78,44,769-13- 6	
	1,92,24,144-13- 6	80,82,250 3-0
	Net Loss 1,11,41,894-10-6	
		1,92,24,144-13-6

showing a nett loss of Rs. 1,11,41,894-10-6. The losses were concealed by debiting large sums to the accounts of various persons and crediting the silver accounts, the entries being reversed as soon as it was possible to do so. An account in the name of M. Nanabhai was opened in 1912 and though there is an impression abroad that his was the account of a definite fixed ring or syndicate of speculators on whose account the Bank was supposed to have carried on the whole of the gigantic operations in silver, the most careful examination and inquiries have failed to furnish a reliable clue as to the component members of the ring, if one did exist. I have, however, discovered amongst the Bank's papers certain documents which may enable me to solve the mystery.

LOSSES ON PEARLS.

The losses on pearls are due partly to over advances given to two large dealers both of whom are now insolvent and partly to the fact that one of these dealers some of whose pearls had been returned from Europe unsold, was able on some pretext or another to get back the pearls without giving any security beyond a promissory note with the result that only a small portion of the pearls were eventually returned to the Bank.

The losses in Share Badla operations were due to the Bank, instead of advancing money against deposit of shares with adequate margin, purchasing and selling shares practically on its own account and responsibility, depending on the solvency of the purchasers and their abilty to carry out the Badla contracts on due date.

I anticipate a loss of over Rs. 4 lakhs due to 3 loans having been granted by the Bank either without security or on inadequate security.

In 1913 I find that the Bank lost Rs. 1,30,000 by speculating in its own shares.

NO PROFITS SINCE 1909.

Although the annual balance sheet have always shown that large profits were earned, as a matter of fact no profits were earned since the beginning of 1909, and all the dividends paid by the Bank, amounting to Rs. 22,87,500, have been paid out of capital.

I must acknowledge my extreme indebtedness to Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai who has devoted his whole time and his extraordinary ability and energies to the task of unravelling the tangled skein of the Bank's account. He has not only himself worked early and late in every conceivable direction amongst the intricate records of a very extensive business but he has obtained the cordial co-operation of those members of the Bank's staff, whose individual but unrecorded knowledge of the working of the Bank has enabled things carefully concealed to be brought to light. I feel convinced that without Mr. Bhaishanker's personal efforts I should have been unable to have the valuable assistance which those gentlemen have rendered.

CONFUSION AND MYSTERY-CREATING ENTRIES.

The work has involved the examination of a large number of intricate accounts and the investigation of transactions of considerable magnitude and especially the tracing of a whole network of entries and cross entries designed to create confusion and mystery as to the real nature and results of operations intended to be concealed, necessarily took some time, especially as such examiation and investigation had to be conducted side by side with attention to the daily routine business of considerable dimensions.

Under these circumstances it was impossible for me to prepare this report by an earlier date.

The list of contributories is now being prepared and this is a work of great magnitude owing to the very numerous dealings in the Bank's shares during the last few weeks before the winding-up commenced.

The question how far the Directors can be made responsible for the losses of the Bank is receiving my most anxious consideration.

PUBLICITY DETRIMENTAL.

I have noticed expression of dissatisfaction from certain quarters at the Judge's order prohibiting publicity of the proceedings connected with the windng up of the Bank's affairs, but apara from the fact that this is the ordinary procedure, I am convinced that the publicity desired by some would be extremely detrimental not only to the interest of the creditors and contributories but also to the public at large.

I have considered the question whether any useful object could be served at this stage of the proceedings by calling a meeting of creditors and contributories in case they require further information in respect of the liquidation, and I am disposed to answer it in the negative, as there is little I could tell them beyond what appears in the report, but I am prepared, if any desire on their part is expressed that such a meeting should be held, to obtain an order for that purpose from the Court.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS,

The following statement of affairs on 29th November 1913, the date on which th winding up commenced, is appended to the report:—

Dr.

Gross liability.	Debts & liabilities.	Expected to rank Rs. a. p.	Assets.	Estimated to produce. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,63,47,479 15 0	Debts & liabilities, viz.		A—Property		
	(a) Unsecured Creditors	1,40,99,087 5 10	(a) Cash at Bankers	73,869 5 7	
	(b) Creditors fully secured 10,18,000		(b) Cash in hand	3,28,242 6 4	
	Estimated value of securities 13,64,100		(c) Safes and furniture	20,000 0 0	
	Estimated surplus credited Contra 3,46,100		(d) Investment in moveable property	3,500 0 0	
	(c) Contingent liability as per claims sent in to the Liquidator	11,94,875 3 9	(e) Investment in shares	13,43,725 0 0	
	(d) Preferential Creditors for wages and rents deducted contra 24,868 5 11		(f) Gold & silver bullion	13,643 3 6	
			(g) Stamps	1,500 0 0	17,84,479 15 5
			B—Book debts including loans overdrafts cash credits, bills of exchange, hundies Good		19,49,156 2 9
			Bad and doubtful	1,84,03,046 14 11	
			Estimated to produce	44,82,528 14 3	
			Deduct.— Value of securities with the secured creditors by way of repledge out of the securities lodged with the Bank by the Debtors	13,64,100 0 0	31,18,428 14 3
			C—Expected surplus from securities in the hands of Creditors fully secured per contra (B)		3,46,100 0 0
			Estimated amount of interest and commission which will be recovered from debtors		1,75,000 0 0
			Estimated total assets		73,73,165 0 5
			Deduct.— Preferential creditors		24,868 5 11
			Estimated amount available to meet unsecured creditors subject to the cost of liquidation		73,48,296 10 6
			Estimated deficiency of assets to meet liability of the Company subject to the cost of liquidation		79,45,665 15 1
Total Rs.	1,52,93,062 9 7		Total Rs.		1,52,93,062 9 7
			Unpaid capital to be called up available to meet the above deficiency		Rs. 74,94,900 0 0

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the Bombay Medical Union, for the year 1913, states that the number of members on the roll on 31st December, 1913, was 152 resident members, 19 up-country members, and 14 absent members, in all 185. 17 new members were elected during the year and 15 resigned.

The Managing Committee has held office from 28th March, 1913, and there has been no change in its personnel; except that Dr. Bhajekar was appointed Treasurer during the absence of Dr. Karanjia. The Managing Committee held 19 meetings, at which questions on the routine work of the Union and correspondence from members and others were considered. A special Rules Committee was appointed to revise the existing rules of the Union, and although several meetings have been held the revision has not yet been completed.

At a General Meeting held on 21st August, 1913, the following resolution was passed, in reply to a letter from the Government of India about bogus degrees and diplomas:—

"That this meeting of the Bombay Medical Union cordially approves the proposed legislation by the Government of India regarding the use of bogus medical degrees, and respectfully begs to suggest that any institution granting titles, degrees, diplomas or licenses entitling to practice medicine under the guise of some system of Medicine or other, but practically after imparting only a crude and imperfect education of Western system of Medical Science, should also be brought within the purview of the proposed legislation."

GOVERNMENT CLERKS AND MONEYLENDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The Bombay public and especially the Government clerks feel very grateful to you for your leaderette on "Bombay Moneylenders" and I take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Government the miserable state of their clerks, so far as their salaries are concerned. It is a well-known fact that Government clerks are recipients of very low salaries. In these days, when the prices of all the necessaries of life have gone up considerably, when greedy landlords have also thought it fit to increase rents, it is exceedingly difficult, nay, wellnigh impossible, to maintain themselves and their families with any semblance of respectability and secure even an ordinary education for their children. Though Government have been pleased to sanction local allowance of 20 per cent. on their salaries, it is their sad experience that the same does not mitigate their distressful condition and is quite an inadequate compensation.

It is high time therefore that Government should take up the question of having the scales of salaries in all Government Departments, especially in those Departments that have not had their scales revised for the last ten years revised ere long. I, therefore, beg to suggest that Government will be pleased to appoint a small commission to investigate this matter, which is causing no small dissatisfaction to their servants and ameliorate the lot of those that work honestly and conscientiously.

A question may arise in the minds of your readers as to why Government are not approached for having the question taken up, and it can be safely said that permission to do so is not granted by the Heads of Departments.—Yours, etc.,

A GOVERNMENT SERVANT.

Bombay, April 6.

"The Englishman's" London correspondent states that the Rev. C. F. Andrews has decided to leave St. Stephen's College, Delhi, to join the permanent staff of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's "Santi Niketan" (Abode of Peace) at Bolepur.

Plague has, for the last few weeks, been furiously raging in the town of Bhagalpur and out of regard for the safety of lives of the inhabitants of the town the schools and colleges and several institutions and firms have been closed.

The petitions for mercy to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and to the Viceroy by Amir Jan, murderer of Lance-Corporal Bartlett, of the 17th Lancers, were rejected, and the prisoner was duly executed on March 30.

FAMINE IN THE U. P.

RELIEF BY NON-OFFICIALS IN MUTTRA.

SCARCITY OF FODDER FOR CATTLE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

April 3.

With the partial failure of the kharif crop in November last and the consequent abnormal rise in the price of fodder in several districts of the Province; the attention of numerous pilgrim visitors from Bombay and Gujerat was attracted to Muttra, which is considered a holy place by a very large number of Hindus. Early in December a relief committee was formed by the cloth merchants of Bombay to collect funds and depute some merchant volunteers to organise the distribution of relief to cattle, distress among which is the special feature of the present famine. A large sum was collected, and Mr. Ranchhordas Vurjeevandas came to Muttra and organised cheap fodder shops at Muttra, Gokul, and Brindaban. *Bhusa* was imported by him in large quantities and sold to middle class and poor owners of cattle—agricultural and milch—at prices lower, than the cost price by about 15 to 20 per cent., or to speeck more correctly, the shops issued five seers of *bhusa* per rupee more than the actual cost. Thus if the purchase price was 30 seers per rupee, they issued it by means of purchase orders (given to intending purchasers after necessary enquiry into their condition) at the rate of 35 seers per rupee. At the same time they arranged to make daily free grants of several maunds of fodder at several places in the districts to deserving *gow-shalas* or cow-camps, and also to feed the cows of those places morning and evening. These shops are being run, and fodder grants have been made since January last and will be continued up to the end of June next or even of July.

A TOUR THROUGH VILLAGES.

Immediately after the formation of the non-official relief committee at Allahabad on the 21st of February last, a member of the Servants of India Society, Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar, was deputed to organise relief on behalf of the committee. He chose for his field of work the eastern portion of the district, viz., the Sadabad tahsil, which was not touched by the agency previously mentioned (being out of the *Brij Chorasi*), and where the distress among cattle was keen. A cheep fodder shop has been opend at Jalesar Road Station and will be continued up to the commencement of the rains. This shop, being situated on the border of the Muttra and Etawa districts, is convenient to villagers of the Sadabad and Jalesar tabsils of the two districts respectively. At the same time Mr. Thakkar has travelled from village to village, visiting about 50 villages up to date, finding out and relieving those destitute persons who are unable to work for themselves through age or infirmity, and who, though having no supporter could not be relieved by the Government under the rules laid down in the Famine Relief Code. Dozens of blind, bed-ridden and old persons, lepers and lame persons; Brahmins, fakirs, Donis, etc., without distinction of caste or creed, have been given monthly doles.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS OPEN FODDER SHOPS.

Early in March some workers of the Grain Merchants' Association of Bombay came on the scene, and opened several cheap fodder shops in Gobardhan, Baldeo, Mahabun, and other places, at the same time making free grants of grass to deserving *gow-shalas* and feeding cows of several places. Meals are also provided in Muttra to destitute persons, and even monkeys, which are so numerous in the city of Muttra, are not neglected (respecting the wishes of the donors of funds). The Association's funds are from the latter half of March being administered with the co-operation of the members of the Servants of India Society, two of whom are now working in that District.

PROHIBITIVE PRICES OF FODDER.

One thing must be brought to the notice of the Government in regard to the relief of cattle distress. Muttra district is situated to the extreme west of the Province. The present concession rates for the carriage of fodder by rail are thus restricted for this district to places in the north of the Province as far as Saharanpur only and to the districts in the east. The southern and western districts of the adjoining provinces are practicaly shut off to it as regards cheap carriage of fodder. The northern and eastern districts are not well off themselves, in fact some of the northern districts are themselves affected as badly as Muttra and Agra, and hence are not in a position to supply fodder to the latter. It is only the Punjab and the country around Kotah and Baran, especially the former, where the price of bhusa is about two maunds per rupee, that can supply bhusa in plenty, whereby the high prices are likely to go-down. Bhusa in normal years was sold at two theree maunds per rupee in large towns and three to four maunds in villages in this district. The prices are now as high as 30 seers in towns and 20 to 25 seers in villages, and these abnormal prices continue to rule week after week and month after month in this season. The Government does not publish figures relating to the prices of fodder in their weekly famine reports, and hence the distress cannot be gauged in figures by the public. In villages the prices of fodder have gone up by 500 per cent., and yet the Government have no intention of granting concession rates for imports from the Punjab.

Mr. A. Stephen, Proprietor of the Grand Hotel, who has been purchasing hotels in Darjeeling, has secured the premises occupied by Messrs. Newman and Co. in Calcuta where he will build a five-storied hotel with one hundred and seventy-five bedrooms.

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Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2 8
" Empress Sweet, Fintage 1884	5 4
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2 6
Malvasia, White	2 10
Malvasia Gutland Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3 0
" White do. do.	3 0
Port Wine, White old dry	1 12
Port Wine, Red	1 12
Mascato, very old, light flavoured	2 0
TABLE WINES.	
Morea, Vin de table, Red	1 0
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1 10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1 12
Acheos, Vin de table, White. (very old)	2 8
Morea, Vin de table. White	1 8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1 12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.	
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5 4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1 10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1 10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1 12
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.	
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3 8
" 1895 (two crown)	4 0
" 1890 (Princess)	5 0
" 1887 (Royal)	6 0

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BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A COMPLICATED FAMILY SUIT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

AISHABAI, WIDOW OF HAJI ESMIL, v. AISHABAI, WIDOW OF HAJI AHMED HASSUM.

This was a notice of motion brought on behalf of defendants 1 and 4 for an order for approval of and sanction to compromise of the claim against Essaji Tajbhoy in suit Nos. 917 of 1910 and 1146 of 1910, and for an order that the said compromise is for the benefit of the minor.

The facts are that the plaintiff, a daughter by his first wife of one Haji Ahmed Hassum, a wealthy Mahomedan merchant who died on 3rd June 1913 filed this suit against Aishabai, her stepmother, the four sons and seven daughters of the deceased and the Advocate-General, praying that her father's estate might be administered and her share in the estate ascertained by the Court. The first defendant and one Mahomed Usuf were appointed executrix and executor by a will of the deceased dated 3rd February, 1910. The said Mahomed Usuf refused to act as an executor and the plaintiff contended that Aishabai also refused to act as executrix, while the defendant said that she had always been willing to act as an executrix and that the plaintiff had filed this suit with undue haste. Now one Essaji Tajbhoy was indebted to Haji Ahmed Hassam to the extent of Rs. 6,00,000, and he had mortgaged certain immoveable properties to him. In 1910 Haji Ahmed fiied a suit against Essaji Tajbhoy for the balance of Rs. 6.00.000 due on the mortgage mentioned above. The matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. P. C. Sethna and Mr. D. Shroff. The umpire published his award, awarding Rs. 7.06.639 with interest to Haji Ahmed The said Essaji filed his objections to the award and Mr. Justice Davar who heard the objections held that the award was not proper as the arbitrators had misconducted themselves by taking into account certain adjustments which His Lordship had ordered to be excluded. He, therefore, set aside the award. On appeal by Haji Ahmed, Their Lordships reversed Mr. Justice Davar's order setting aside the award and the appellant was ordered to apply to the lower court to ask for a decree in terms of the award made by the arbitrators. Meanwhile Haji Ahmed died and his widow was brought on the record as appellant. The decree in terms of the award was passed by Mr. Justice Davar. Esaji Tajbhoy, however, applied to the Appeal Court for leave to appeal to the Privy Council from the Appeal Court's order, and such leave was granted by Their Lordships on 12th August, 1913.

There was another decree for a sum of Rs. 5.468 outstanding against Essaji Tajbhoy in favour of Haji Ahmed Hassum in suit No. 1146, of 1910.

These are all the facts and as this suit is for the administration of the estate of the deceased Haji Ahmed Hassum, this interlocutory motion was brought on by Aishabai, the first defendant and Halimabai the fourth defendant, for the benefit of the estate of the deceased. Through the intervention of mutual friends it was settled that Essaji Tajbhoy should pay to Aishabai, widow of Haji Ahmed Hassum and the executrix of his will, a sum of Rs. 3,75,000 in full satisfaction of her claim against the said Essaji Tajbhoy, and on such payment the said Aishabai to pass a release and reconveyance in favour of the said Essaji Tajbhoy. It was for the sanction and approval of the compromise stated above that the motion was brought on.

Mr. Bahadurji appeared for the first and fourth defendants in support of the notice motion of 1st April.

Mr. Mulla appeared appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the third defendant.

Mr. Chothia appeared for the second defendant.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for defendants 5 to 12.

As all the parties consented to the above scheme of accepting Rs. 3,75,000 from Essaji Tajbhoy, His Lordship passed an order authorising the first defendant as executrix of her huband's will to compromise the claim in suits No. 917 of 1910 and 1146 of 1910 in terms of paragraph 16 of the affidavit of Nanabhai Bapuji. The compromise was certified to be for the benefit of the minors. Costs are to be costs in the cause.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Mulla and Mulla.

Solicitors for defendants:—Smetham Byrne & Co.; Mr. Chothia; Mathubhai Jamietram and Madan; Little & Co.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

MULJI CURSONDAS v. MADHAVJI THAKERSEY & Co.

This was a rule rise calling upon the defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained pending the hearing of the suit from in any way dealing with or distensing of certain cases of printed saris ordered by the plaintiff through the defendants.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the defendants to show cause against the rule Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiff in support of the rule.

The plaintiff alleged that in 1902 a verbal agreement was arrived at between the plaintiff and the defendants. The terms of the said agreement were that the defendants were to import printed saris for the plaintiff according to such designs as from time to time may be required by the plaintiff and with such tickets labels and numbers as the plaintiff might from time to time select. It was also agreed that the plaintiff were to have the exclusive use of such tickets, labels, numbers, and designs; and the defendants were not to claim a copyright therein nor were they to import into India printed saris with the designs, tickets, labels or numbers selected by the plaintiff, for any other person than the plaintiff. Among the tickets the selected by the plaintiff were four tickets called "Pari Chhap"; "Gulshan Chhap"; "Vavta Chhap"; and "Trisul Chhap." The plaintiff claimed an exclusive use of these tickets and numbers for the last twelve years and said that they had acquired a reputation and distinctiveness in the market and were become his Trade Mark and therefore his sole property. About 4 months ago the defendants imported 24 cases of printed saris bearing the "Vavta Chhap" ticket but not bearing the plaintiff's name. This the plaintiff submitted was in violation of his rights. In January, 1913, and September, 1913, the defendants in consequence of an order by the plaintiff imported 10 cases of "Gulshan Chhap" saris and 8cases of "Trisul Chhap," saris bearing the plaintiff's tickets labels, numbers etc., but, also, bearing in addition the defendants' name. This the plaintiff complained was in violation of his rights. The plaintiff submitted that having regard to the fact that these tickets, labels, numbers etc., were his exclusive property and having regard to his rights under the agreement with the defendants, it was not open to the defendants to sell the 24, 10 and 8 cases of printed saris to any one other than the plaintiff in India; and if the plaintiff did not buy them, as being not upto sample, the defendants were bound to re-export saris.

The defendants denied the alleged agreement and further denied that the plaintiff had acquired any property in the tickets, labels, numbers etc.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that it was undesirable to let the defendants sell the saris pending suit in the form and condition in which they had been imported. It was, by consent, ordered that the defendants be at liberty to sell the 24 cases of "Vavta chhap" saris. As to the rest of the cases His Lordship made the rule absolute restraining the defendants from selling them, in their present condition. The defendants were however at liberty to sell them after removing all the labels, and tickets which the plaintiff claimed as his own. Costs were to be costs in the cause.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Edjelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Payne and Co.

A TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

SURETY IN A JOINT FAMILY ESTATE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE MATTER OF KALYANDAS KISANDAS, AND DWARKADAS KALYANDAS, PETITIONERS.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity applied on behalf of the petitioners on a notice of a motion that the petitioners, the sons of the deceased Kalyandas Kisandts, be exempted from giving surety as required under Sec. 78 of the Probate and Administration Act, which requires a person who applies for letters of Administration to the estate of a deceased to give surety before an order granting such letters of Administration is made. Briefly the facts are that Kalyandas Kisandas, a Kapole by caste, died leaving a widow three sons, a grant daughter and a grandson surviving him. He was a member of a joint and undivided Hindu family, and he held as manager of the Hindu family, property worth Rs. 8,50,000. Certain shares, however, were held in his name, and it became necessary to take out Letters of Administration to that estate. The petitioners *i.e.*, the three sons of the deceased made an application to his Lordship that they should not be called upon to give any surety because other people would not like to stand surety to the extent of Rs. 17,00,000, which they would be required to do, for an estate worth Rs. 8,50,000.

Mr. Inverarity submitted that his clients were willing to give their own bonds; but other people would not enter into a bond for Rs. 17,00,000. Sec. 78 said that such a bond should be given as regards the estate of the deceased. There was, he said no estate of the deceased. The estate was a joint family one, and it seemed absurd to take out Letters of Administration to an estate which did not exist. That section only applied where there was an estate of the deceased to be got in and administered.

If they had to give surety at all, they ought not to be ordered to give surety for the interest of the widow and the unmarried daughter.

Mr. Inverarity cited English cases and said that the practice of the Probate Court in England was to disfense with sureties in a case of this kind.

Mr. Perbariam:—The question is if such a case could not arise in England, would English practice be applicable?

Mr. Inverrarity:—That is how the matter stands. We want your Lordship to discuse with sureties. Under Sec. 577 we ought not to give sureties for the whole estate; because the three sons take equally, the grandson takes a share of his father; the widow is entitled to the maintenance and the daughters are entitled to marriage expenses. We are ready to give our own administration bond. The shares which stood in the name of the deceased are worth Rs. 75,000.

His Lordship said it was a settled practice of this Court which justified a surety being taken. He had consideded carefully the judgement of Russell J. His Lordship was inclined to think that Mr. Inverarity was right; but the rule gave no option to the Court. The English practice was no good, because such a case could never arise in England. His Lordship said:—"You can apply for limited grant, limited to joint stocked shares; the surety bond will be limited that amount."

Solicitors for petitioners, Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinsha & co.,

APPELLATE SIDE.

ADMISSIBILITY OF A JUDGMENT "TO AVOID CONFLICTS BETWEEN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS."

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah).

N. F. MARKER, VS. HORMUSHAH D. PATEL AND ANOTHER.

This was a criminal application for revision made to the High Court to set aside the order of the First Class Magistrate at Igatpuri..

The facts of this case have been fully reported when the case was argued by Mr. Inverarity before their Lorlship.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Shah while delivering judgment, said:—"The learned Magistrate has in this case based his order on the ground that the judgment of the Civil Court is irrelevant. It also appears from his order that he was under the impression that the decision of the Civil Court was in favour of the accused partially, i.e., with respect to certain items only. But it is admitted before us that all the items in dispute between the parties have been dealt with by the Civil Court and that the contentions of the accused with reference to all of them have been found to be correct. Under the circumstances it appears to me that the judgment of the Civil Court is admissible in evidence. The accused is charged with criminal breach of trust with reference to certain items. It would certainly be relevant and important to know what the rights of the parties (*i. e.* the complainant and the accused) are with respect to these items. Where the civil liability is determined by a competent court, the judgment of that court would be the best evidence of the civil rights of the parties and in my opinion it is relevant and ought to have been admitted in evidence. In this case the existence of the judgment in question is clearly a relevant fact.

It is not urged that the accused should be discharged on the strength of this judgment. It is not a matter however which we can properly deal with on this application. It will be for the Magistrate to consider the effect of the judgment on the case and to deal with the accused's application to discharge him. We are informed however that the complainant has preferred an appeal to this Court against the decree of the First Class Sub-Judge of Nasik and it is suggested on behalf of the prosecution that the further proceedings on the pending complaint be stayed during the pendency of the Civil appeal. The learned counsel for the accused accepted this suggestion. Under the circumstances it is quite clear that the complaint ought not to be proceeded with during the pendency of the Civil proceedings by way of appeal. I therefore set aside the order of the Lower Court and direct that the proceedings be stayed during the pendency of the appeal filed by the complainant."

Mr. Justice Heaton said:—"I concur in the order proposed. I would just like to add a word or two on the very important matter, of the admissibility of the judgment of the Civil Court. I hold undoubtedly that it was admissible and for this reason. If we are to administer justice as a civilized country, if we are to avoid those conflicts between civil and criminal courts which ordinarily must be fraught with evil and can produce no good; if, in short, we are to make the actual Administration of justice in this country bear a proper relation to that which we profess it to be, then we cannot have criminal courts trying over again matters which have been thoroughly dealt with and finally decided by a civil court of competent jurisdiction. It may be that to this principle there would be rare exceptions founded on possibly, the discovery, of new, cogent and important evidence. But ordinarily that principle must prevail and if that principle must prevail, then it is a matter of first importance of the very highest relevancy to show to a criminal court that the matter which the criminal court is asked to adjudicate on has already been fully dealt with by a civil court. That is all it was proposed to do in this case by the production of the judgment of the civil court and I think it was admittedly relevant and of the very highest importance. It was so however not for the purpose of proving or disproving facts in dispute in the case but for the purpose of enabling the Magistrate to decide whether he should or should not exercise the discretion given him by sec. 253 of the Criminal Proceedure Code."

Mr. Inverarity with Mr. Ratonji R. Desai appeared for the applicant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

AN IMPUDENT VISITOR TO COURT.

(Befor Justice Heaton and Shah.)

KISHKARAM NARANJI *v.* KING EMPEROR.

This was an application in rivision made to the High Court by Mr. Govindlal N. Thakore to obtain a rule.

The applicant was sitting on a chair giving instructions to his pleader during the progress of a suit pending in the Court of Mr. M. J. Kadri, second class Suoordinate Judge at Umreth. He was asked to leave the chair as he was speaking loudly, but he refused to do so as he had to give instructions to his pleader. The subordinate Judge thereupon fined the applicant Rs. 5 for disobdience to the order of the Court.

The Subordinate Judge while convicting him said "Krishnaram was speaking loudly sitting on a chair near his pleader, when witness Naranji was being examined. He was thereupon asked by the Court to leave the chair (chair being intended mainly for pleaders) and take his seat on benches kept in the Court for the public and parties. He refused to obey the direction. He was thereupon questioned by me and at the suggestion of his pleader Mr. Chotalal given an opportunity to apologise. He has failed to avail himself of this opportunity. It is necessary that parties should be made to understand the duty of respecting the order of the Court and of being quite orderly."

The applicant then appealed to the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad who dismissed the appeal oberving; "The appellant argues from the fact that the Lower Court has not in so many words recorded the charge against him that there was no intentional insult or interruption and therefore the Court cannot have been proceeding under the Criminal Procedure Code. He also says the order is bad as it does not eomply with Section 481 Indian Penal Code. These arguments in my opinion fail. The record shows in the clearest possible way that the appellant was asked to leave his chair and sit on a bench, it also shows that the order was a reasonable one and necessary to preserve order in the Court; and that the appellant intentionally and openly disobeyed it. This was an intentional insult. The fine inflicted is very light."

Their Lordship refused to grant a rule.

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CROWN SIDE.

ALLEGED WIDOW-REMARRIAGE.

CHILD-WIDOW DENIES THE CEREMONY.

(Before Mr. Justice MacLeod.)

IN THE MATTER OF BAI MANUBAI, MINOR BABU LAL SHRIRAM *v.* KHEMA HIRA AND GANPAT TIKARAM.

This was a rule obtained by the petitioner against the respondents Khema Hira and Ganpat Tikaram, the father and brother-in-law respectively of his alleged wife Manubai calling upon them to show cause why she should not be delivered over to him, the petitioner.

The rule came on for argument before. His Lordship on Monday.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for the petitioner in support of the rule.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the respondents to show cause.

Mr. Inverarity said that this was a sort of Habeus Corpus application to deliver over the person of manubai to the petitioner who claimed to be her husband. In the first place the respondents denied that she was married to him and even if she was, they were entitled to have the marriage declared void under Section 7 of the Hindu Widow's Remarriage Act. Manubai was first married to Fakira Shriram, the brother of the petitioner, who died, leaving her a widow at the age of nine. The widow was now a woman or rather a child of 14. It was alleged that she was remarried to her first husband's brother, the petitioner. They denied this marriage but said further that even if re-married the marriage was not consummated. The learned counsel then cited Section 7 of the Hindu Widow Re-marriage Act. which ran thus:—

> If the widow re-marrying is a minor whose marriage has not been consummated she shall not re-marry without the consent of her father and further and all marriages made contrary to the provisions of this Section may be declared void by a Court of law.

Counsel submitted that as Khema, the father, had never given his consent to the marriage, and as the marriage had not been consummated they were entitled to have the marriage declared void under this Section.

The learned counsel then read the affidavit of Mamubai in which she said that she was never married to the petitioner, She did go to Jubbulpore with her mother-in-law, as she was the mother of her first husband. Her husband died five years ago. Her mother-in-law requested her parents that she should go with her to Jubbulpore according to her caste custom and her parents consnted. At first her mother-in-law was very kind. Then her brother-in-law, the petitioner, made unproper overtures to her and asked her to live with him as his mistress. Her mother-in-law supported him and both ill-treated her. Then her father was communicated with and she told him the story. She was living with her brother-in-law for nearly two years. She had received no commumeation or message from the petitiones during this time. She said that the object of the above petition was that the petitioner could take her back to Jubbulpore, where he may have her under his power and ill-treat her especially as he knew that her mother was negotiating to get her married to another person.

Khema Hira and Ganpat Tikaram put in affidavits supporting the above statements.

Mr. Inverarity submitted that in view of the above facts, and with the knowledge that the marriage was denied it was quite an improper procedure for the petitioner to take proceedings on the Crown side. The proper course was to file a suit and prove the alleged marriage. There were affidavits in reply but no amount of affidavits could get rid of the fact that the marriage was denied. Under the circumstances, he submitted that the rule should be discharged.

Mr. Jinnah in support of the rule, said that the whole question was whether the girl was married to the petitioner. No doubt the marriage was denied. Ordinarily, the counsel submitted, if there was a marriage certificate or "nekah-namah" it would be impossible to deny the fact of marriage. But among the Hindus no such document was necessary and none existed in the present case. The best evidence they could call was the evidenc of parties who were present at the marriage and who said she was married. They had also an important document namely a post-card written by Manubai's brother to the petitioner saying "it would be well if somebody comes to take away your wife." Mr. Jinnah further submitted that Section 7 of the Act cited by Mr. Inverarity did not apply for that applied only were the marriage was not consummated and if His Lordship believed his client's story that he was married to Manubai, he would further believe their statement that the marriage was consummated.

His Lordship said that he could not interfere and discharged the rule.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SEVEN YEARS FOR STEALING ONE RUPEE.

Mr. Justice Beaman resumed the business of the third criminal sessions yesterday and sentenced an old offender, Bhowdia Bhiwasingh, who was convicted of stealing a purse containing one rupee, to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

A CHARGE OF MURDER.

JURY DISAGREE.

His Lordship with the aid of a special jury then tried a case in which Inspector O'Brien charged Jairam Mahadeo, a mochi (cobbler), with murder and attempted murder.

The Advocate-General and Mr. M. M. Narma (instructed by the Public Prosecutor) appeared for the Crown, and the accused was defended by Mr. S. P. Bhedwar.

In opening the case for the prosecution, the Advocate-General said that the accused was married to a young girl named Ailabai who was now about seventeen years of age. They lived as man and wife for four years and last resided at Two Tanks. There were frequent quarrels between them, and the girl left her husband's house and went to reside with her parents. On the evening of the 9th February, Ailabai was sitting on the side of Khoja street with two women named Gayabai and Babubai, when the accused came up from behind with a chopper, struck her on the back of the head, and ran away. The girl began to bleed profusely and her parents, who resided near by, came up and started for the Null Bazaar chowkey. After they had gone a little way, the accused came up and assaulted the father of Ailabai with the same chopper. He had struck the father three or four blows on the head when he was seized by the bystanders and handed over to the police. Ailabai and her father were removed to hospital, where it was ascertained that the father had four wounds on the head. One wound had broken in the skull. Ailabai's injuries were not so serious, and she was discharged from the hospital on the 18th February. Her father, however, died on the 20th February as a result of the wound referred to. The medical evidence would be that this particular wound was bound to cause death.

Evidence was then taken, and the accused admitted having committed both the deeds but pleaded provocation. He said that he had often remonstrated with his wife but she paid no attention to his entreaties and led a life of shame and her father lived on her earnings.

The jury found the accused unanimously guilty of attempting to murder his wife but were divided in the proportion of five to four on the charge of murder.

His Lordship directed the jury to reconsider their verdict and after a consultation for over an hour and half, the foreman informed the Court that as a result of their deliberations they were non divided in the proportion of five to four on both the charges.

His Lordship discharged the jury and ordered the accused to be re-tried today.

MURDER DURING TEMPORARY INSANITY.

With the aid of another special jury, his Lordship then disposed of the case in which Inspector Stenson charged Govind Rama with the murder of one Balkrishna Ragnoba on the night of the 23rd March last and causing hurt to one Sakubai on the following morning.

The Advocate-General with Mr. C. B. Jussawalla appeared to prosecute; the accused was defended by Mr. R. P. Barrow.

The prosecution case was that in the beginning of the month of March, the accused who had lost his nine months' old daughter had beeen affected a little in his mind and a relative of his left him with the deceased. On the night in question the accused and the deceased slept in the same room. The next morning when the woman Sakubai went in to cook, she was assaulted by the accused with an iron bar and her cries brought the neighbours on the scene and the accused was arrested. The people were then shocked to find the deceased lying in a pool of blood with his head battered.

The defence was that the acts were committed during temporary insanity.

The jury returned a verdict by a majority of 8 to 1 that the acts were committed during temporary insanity. His Lordship ordered the accused to be remanded in jail and said that the case would be reported to Government for orders with a remark that the verdict amounted to an acquittal.

The Sessions were then adjourned until to-day.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 7TH OF APRIL, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshah D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.

For Judgment.

300-13—Surajmal & Co Hathibhai Cullianji v. Versey Poonja & anr Madh K & C Motichand & D.

For Consent Decree.

344-13—Captain & V. Hafizabibi widow & ors v. Ebrahim Mahomed Hatia & ors. Dhanjishaw & B Rustomji & Co.

To speak to the minutes of Decretal Order of Reference to Commissioner.

231-13—Dastur & Co Jamnabai widow & anr v. Tejpal Nursi & anr Tyabji D & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

424-13—Bhimji and Co Amarchand Madhowji & Co a firm v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co.

393-13—Hiralal & Co Elias Haji Ahmed v. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Haji Esmail Sheth Shroff D & D. Saffarali Versi Lalji & ors. Shamrao M & H Part heard Tyabjee D & Co. 8-1-14.

Testamentary Suit

17-13—Bicknell M R & Co Kanji Allarakhia v. Saffarali Versi Lalji & ors Tyabji D & Co Part heard Shamrao M & H.

Long Causes.

3-13—Daph F & D Dayabhai Panachand v. Raichand Ghella & ors Mehta & D.

925-13—Jehangir M & S Kaviram Lachminarayen a firm v. Motiram Tejpal a firm Motichand & D.

531-13—Purnanand and Co Moreshwar Bhai v. Yeshwantrao Anandrao Matubhai J & M.

604-13—Madhowji K and C Bai Jivkore widow v. Dayabhai Premchand Edgelow G W & Co.

15-14—Tyabjee D and Co Narayen Bhasker v. Bapu Hareshwar Hondrao & ors Mirza M & M.

112-14—Ardeshir H D & Co Manilal Nanji Ludha & anr. v. Teppa Roopa Little & Co.

184-14—Ardeshir H D & Co The Central Bank of India Ld & anr v. Damodhar Balwant Joshi Sabnis & G.

S. C. et 731-27983-12—Daph F & D Hirji Mulji & anr v. Punja Jairam Madh K & C.

1106-12—Mulji & Th Fazulbhai Peir Mahomed v. Sale Mahomed Peir Mahomed Matubhai J & M.

813-13—Bicknell M R Esmailji Mulla Vullubhai v. Maneckbai widow & ors Shamrao M & H.

702-13—Payne & Co The Arab Steamers Ltd v. Haridas Assanand & Sons a firm Bhai K & G.

1122-12—Manchurshaw & N Yeshwantprasad Hariprasad Desai & Co a firm v. Messrs. Harmusji Ruttonji Oomregar & Co a firm Jehangir & S.

837-13—Sabnis & G. Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors M B Chothia Jeh G & B.

1027-13—Smetham B & Co Aishabai widow v. A M Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co

655-12—Bhai K & G Dewan Bahadur Kasturchand Abercband v. Prof. Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gaffer & ors Bick N R & Co. Ty D & Co Payne & Co.

1056-13—Captain & V Gomtibai v. Vallabhdas Hirji a firm & ors Shroff W & D.

45-14—Jam R & D Magana Nursey v. Rajanna Nursee & ors Mehta & D.

1149-13—J A Valles Arona Domingo Marianda & anr v. Joaquinve Vincente Pinto & anr Edg G W & Co.

Before The Hon'ble M Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

587-12—Wadia G & Co. Kedarmal Bharamal v. Ramgopal Nanamull a firm.

979-13—Matubhai J & M Sakinabai widow v. Atmaram B Vaidya Bhimji & Co.

1020-13—In Person Haji Ahmed Haji Moosa v. Messrs. E. E. Grey & Co a firm.

1139-13—Rustomji & Co. Jaswantrai & Co Ltd. v. Jugal Kishore Kanayalal & anr.

1171-13—Mulla & Mulla Messrs D D Patil & Co a firm v. The Akola and India Spg Wg Mfg. Co Ltd. Kanga & Sayani.

1187-13—Little & Co Messrs. Wild & Co a firm v. Balubhai J Patil.

7-14—Purnanand & Co Messrs Keshowlal Bros & Co a firm & anr v. Anand Behari Chatterji & anr.

74-14—Kanga & Sayani Tulsiram Ramprarup a firm v. Devicha Gursamull & ors.

123-14—Bicknell M R & Co Sallebhai Karimji Barodawalla v. Abdul Hoosein Kikabhoy.

144-14—Purmanand & Co Jugatguru Bank Ltd v. Ganesh Vishnoo Hasabnis & anr D J Mantri.

168-14—Captain & Vaidya Velji Purshotam v. Joshi Laxmidas Umersey.

188-14—Vachha & Co Merwanji Edulji Besni v. Memon Usman Ali Mahomed & anr J A Vellis.

198-14—Payne & Co The Credit Bank of India Ltd. (in Liquidation) v. Muncherjee Maneckji & Co a firm.

199-14—Motichand & D Fardunji Framji v. Polaeeks Maneckial & Ty.

200-14—Amin & Desai Messrs R K Motishaw & Co a firm v. Nanabhai Govind Chitre & ors.

263-14—Malvi H M & R Dharmal Shripal a firm v. Chandalal Dhagdoo & anr

264-14—Malvi H M & D Dharmal Shripal a a firm v. Sadasukh Shavatam & anr.

267-14—Unwalla P P Himutmull Munj & Co a firm v. Shamlal Jamnadas.

288-14—Madhowji K & Ch Madhowji Verji v. Ranchordas Gangji Lakhmidas & Co a firm.

288-14—Purmanand & Co Chigmal Magnaji & Co. a firm v. Raghunath Jivan Koli & ors Payne & Co Purmanand & Co.

291-14—Daphtri F & D Ganeshlal Sabhamal a firm v. Ratanchand Premchand & ors in person.

308-14—Crawford B & Co Khan Saheb Mahomed Ismail Bil Mohamed Abdulla Bhay v. Narandas Govindji & anr.

309-14—Mulla & Mulla Vasanji Khimji Dawe & anr v. Mrs Gopaldas Jaicurson.

312-14—Khunderao L & M Pandharinath Kashivatt Lilarg v. Lowji Deepchand & anr.

321-14—Jamsetji R & D Kissorlal Choonilal & Co v. Dhanibai widow and anr. Ardeshir H D & Co.

322-14—Jamsetji R & D Keshowji Haji Bhajrap & anr v. Shamsuddin Kazi Sahib.

325-14—Matubhai J & M Matubhai Kesonbhai

328-14—Payne & Co The French Motor Car & Electric Co. Ld v. Framji N Sethna.

331-14—Tyabi D & Co Lalji Shamji v. Vallabhdas Ramji.

360-14—Payne & Co Valimahomed Haji Aba & Co a firm v. Kumbhar Khimji Luchman.

For Dismissal.

192-10—Little & Co Damodhardas Hemarday & ors v. Jugoomal Tricumdas & ors Bhai K & G.

For Consent Decree.

489-12—Payne & Co A M Jeewanji & Co a firm v. The Bombay &Huja Stream Navigation Co of India Ld. Bick M R & Co.

Suits for hearing & final disposal.

Long Causes.

792-04—Wadia G & Co Nandlal Thakarseydas & anr v. Shiwshamal Gangaram & ors. Edg G W & Co Part heard 27-3-14.

9-14—Payne & Co Deoram Keshowji Mistry v. Nanabhai Govind Chitre Purnanand & Co Part heard.

For Dismissal.

1126-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Bai Poorbai Widow v. Damji Hirji ailas Jetha and anr Captain and V.

103-13—Madhowji K & C R D Sethna v. Tyabali Allibhai & ors Edgelow G W & Co Motichand and D.

997-13—Payni & Co The Credit Bank of India Ld v. Alexander Jagabeg and anr In person.

122-13—Jehangir M & S Emma widow & anrs. v. Mahomed Alli Kasoolji & ors Daph F and D Payn & Co.

953-13—Mulgi and Th. Shaek Osman Abdool Karim v. Gulamally Noor Mahomed Matu J and M.

1125-13—Matu J and M Sulleman Hassan v. Mahomed Yoosuf Haji Esmail and anr Payne and Co Little & Co.

321-10—Matubhai J & M Herji Jaitha & Co a firm v. Jivraj Pachan and ors.

977-12—Motichand & D Messrs. Maganlal Dalechand a firm v. Ahmerchand Khemchand & anr Amin and D.

1186-13—Mulla and M Lakhmidae Pragji v. Haridas Bhimji Captain & V.

924-13—Jehangir M & S Girdharilal Balabux a firm v. Fulchand Padamraj & Co a firm and anr Madhavjee K & C Mirza M and M.

For The Prothonotary in his office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P P No 3-14—In person Velji Peraj v. Madan Gopal Shriram & ors Surajmal & Co.

BENGAL JUTE MILLS

SHORT-TIME WORKING RESULTS IN LABOUR TROUBLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 6.

The "Commerce" writes:—Saturday was the first day of the short-time movement in Bengal, jute trade mills being closed down on that date. It will be interesting to judge by the course of future events whether the scheme succeeds in its intention of bringing the demand and supply more into line. In the meantime labour troubles have broken out at the Barnagore, Alliance, Union and Alexandra Mills. There has been some disaffection also, I am informed, at Dalhousie Mills, partial strikes having occurred at these establishments. As labour generally is unusually short and very unsteady, it would not be surprising to learn in a week or two that mill owners had again resolved to go "full-steam ahead" in order to make up for the deficiencies in supply.

THE BUREAUCRACY IN INDIA.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN ON MR. HOUGHTON'S BOOK.

The following review of Mr. Bernard Houghton's book "Bureaucratic Government: A. Study in Indian Polity," written by Sir William Wedderburn appears in "The Nation."

This plea for drastic reform in our methods of administration begins with a review of Indian rule in its successive phases, giving to each phase its reasonable due: in the past, under a domestic autocracy, often wise and benevolent, as in the case of the great Akbar; in the present, under a foreign bureaucracy, self-centred and unimaginative, but performing its function of guardianship during a political minority; and, as regards the future, the author welcomes a hopeful movement towards democracy, the final goal being self-government under the aegis of the British Empire.

During the transition periods the centrifugal and centripetal forces have acted and reacted. Thus, after the fall of the native dynasties, when the *Pax Britannica* had been established, but the central authority was still imperfectly organized, the autocratic power became decentralized and passed into the hands of John Company's European servants, who exercised personal rule in great districts, isolated by distance and lack of roads:

"It was the day of plenary authority and thin-spun control. . . . In these, the golden days of the Civil Service, one figures the district officer as riding joyously forth, the virtual lord of his domain, inquiring into grievances, dealing out summary justice, and endeavouring with indifferent success to check the peculation of his subordinates. . . . If in his methods he was a little arbitrary, a little arrogant, who shall greatly blame him?"

CENTRALISED DEPARTMENT.

This is a not unpleasing picture; and under such local administrators as Thomas Munro, Meadows Taylor, and Allan Hume, the land no doubt had rest, after the anarchy of military condottieri, and Pindari brigandage. But this form of paternal despotism could not continue after roads, and railways, and telegraphs, had brought the districts into close touch with headquarters, when India became "manacled with rails of iron," and a deadly uniformity was enforced by the great centralized departments. Within the last halfcentury, therefore, the power has passed from the district administrators to the Secretariats and the heads of departments: "impersonal has superseded personal absolutism—the absolutism of a machine, that of the man." The change from autocracy to bureaucracy has been gradual, but inevitable; the hope is that the change from bureaucracy to democracy, if slow, will be equally sure.

After the historical retrospect, Mr. Bernard Houghton, himself an Indian civilian of twenty-five years' experience, proceeds to explore the inherent defects of the present system. He has no quarrel with the *personnel* of the Civil Service—indeed he speaks of it as "easily the first service in the world"—but he deals very faithfully with the official claim to continue this bureaucratic rule as a premanent system of government. The claim is bad in principle, because the professional interests of a close foreign monopoly are directly antagonistic to the interests and aspirations of the Indian people; and it has proved mischievous in practice, because, under it, the "public servants" have mistaken their vocation and duty, setting themselves to be the masters, not the servants, of the public.

Official interests, civil and military, naturally favor increased authority, ample salaries, and docility among the governed. Hence the official opposition to the desires of the people, as regards free and compulsory elementary education, reduction of military expenditure, amendment of the Press Laws, and the separation of judical and executive functions. Especially does officialdom resent trespass on the preserves of the higher appointments by educated Indians, not recognizing their manifest right to share in the administration of their own country. So acrimonious, indeed, became the expression of these sentiments in the evidence given recently in India before Lord Islington's Commission, that the Commissioners considered it expedient to conduct their proceedings *in camera*. But there is no use in attempting concealment; for this disease of class selfishness is chronic in the system; and its existence is forced continuously on public attention by the admirers of bureaucracy, who, with singular ineptitude, advertise in Parliament their hostility to legitimate Indian aspirations and engineer bogus "sedition" scares in the London Press.

PERVERSE ATTITUDE OF OFFICIALDOM.

As concrete evidence of this antagonism to Indian interests, Mr. Houghton points to the preverse attitude of officialdom towards the Indian National Congress, an organization of the intellectuals, which

"has striven to arouse the people from their servile slumber, to incite them to think for themselves politically, to criticize the action or inaction of Government, to remedy abuses, and to originate reform. It is the first-fruits of Western leaven, working in Oriental politics . . . The speeches and resolutions breathe a spirit of entire loyalty, and a touching deference to the British Throne and the British Parliament. With what welcome has the bureaucracy greeted this first dawn of national life? An enlightened Government would have actively encouraged a political movement so quick with inspiration and with love of ordered progress; a sagacious one would at least have extended to it its countenance. Not so the Indian bureaucracy. . . . The National Congress has met from officialdom 'the welcome of war-knives.' Bureaucracy has never hesitated to avow frankly its antipathy to everything connected with the Congress. . . . These worthy people confuse manly independence with disloyalty; they cannot conceive of Indians except either as rebels or timid sheep."

Now, as regards proposals for reform. Two things are necessary: (1) that Indian public servants should, without vain regrets, accept their position as servants of the public; and (2) that the fabric of local self-government should be built up on the solid foundation of the ancient village communities, with representative councils for the village, the district, and the province. With regard to the first point, the author makes valuable suggestions. Citing the analogy in England, where the chiefs of the State departments are not drawn from the permanent Civil Service, but hold their portfolios by reason of political qualifications, as Ministers responsible to Parliament, he proposes that all the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Englishmen and Indians, should be non-officials, and should be nominated by the Viceroy with the approval of the Secretary of State; thus forming a Cabinet to support the Viceroy in carrying out the policy approved by the Government at home. For his British colleagues the Viceroy would no doubt select men of Parliamentary experience, or otherwise trained in the wholesome atmosphere of English public life, men like Lord Macaulay, Mr. James Wilson, and Sir Henry Maine, in earlier times; more recently, Lord Hobhouse, Sir Courtenay Ilbert, and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson. For his Indian colleagues he would choose men trusted by the Indian people, whether experienced administrators of the old school, like Sir Salar Jung and Sir Dinkar Rao, or intellectuals of the younger generation, political disciples of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and the late Mr. Justice Ranade.

KNOWLEDGE OF INDIA AT FIRST HAND.

Already it is the practice to select the Governors of Presidencies, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, from the class of experienced public men, outside the Indian Civil Service. This practice is cordially approved by Indian public opinion; and, in pursuance of the same policy of strengthening the political position of the Viceroy, "in opposition to the embattled host of officials," Mr. Houghton proposes that from this class of non-officials should also be chosen the chiefs of the greater Provinces, the Punjab the United Provinces, Behar, the Central Provinces, and Burma. Further, in order to bring to the seat of power knowledge of India at first hand, he would increase to one-half the number of Indians in the Council of the Secretary of State. And, finally, following the lines indicated by Mr. John Bright sixty years ago, he advocates giving to each Province the opportunity of working out its own salvation, by developing the powers of the Provincial Legislatures, and limiting the Viceroy's Legislative Council to two functions: on the original side, to deal with matters concerning India as a whole; on the appellate side, to act as a sort of Second Chamber, with the duty of revising the decisions of Provincial Assemblies.

These be bold suggestions; but they point to the path of safety, being based on British sympathy with freedom and progress. The "Indian Peril" arises from the substitution of Russian for British methods: its factors are obscurantism and police repression, leading to secret conspiracy and outrage. An increasing severity—the Sangrado recipe—only aggravates the evil. What is wanted is the policy of sympathy and conciliation commended by King George. The cure for disaffection is to create affection. In his Presidentjal Address last Christmas at Agra, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla told us how "ridiculously easy" it is to win the hearts of the people of India, whose prominent characteristic is their highly developed sense of gratitude, and he exhorts the officials, "as a religious duty," to try and see Indian problems from the Indian point of view. If they will do this, realizing that he that would be the greatest must be the servant of all, then, indeed, all may yet be well.

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ARTIFICIAL MILK.

BUTTER AND CHEESE FROM SOYA BEANS.

A discovery which should prove of great interest to housewives and mothers has recently been brought to perfection in a London chemical laboratory, says "The Times." This is a process of manufacturing synthetically a pure and wholesome milk of high nutritive value, possessing all the virtues of the original article, none of its many dangers.

The discovery originated many years ago as the result of the ingenuity of a Chinaman who saw a possible substitute for milk in the native drink prepared from the soya bean. His efforts, however, met with only partial success, owing to the fact that the fluid prepared by him had an exceedingly penetrating and—to Western palates—disagreeable taste. It was left to a German chemist to lay the foundations of the present synthetic milk by suggesting a composite fluid, made up of all the ingredients of cow's milk in correct proportion.

This suggestion was widely discussed about two years ago, but the many obvious difficulties standing in the way of its realization caused the public to regard it more as a dream than a possibility. One or two chemists, however, attracted by the idea, continued to work at the subject, with the result that synthetic milk is now an accomplished fact.

TASTE OF THE NEW MILK.

The fluid, as far as its appearance is concerned, is quite indistinguishable from rich cow's milk. It is delightfully smooth on the palate. On the other hand, the taste seems to some persons slightly different from that of ordinary milk. It is said that even this slight "taste" can be removed at will. A dairyman was recently asked to express his opinion of the new milk, and two glasses, one containing his own milk and the other the artificial fluid, were placed before him. He praised what he supposed was his cow's milk and expressed a very modified appreciation of the other. His surprise on learning of his error was naturally great.

INTRODUCTION OF BACTERIA.

The new milk has been built up from a basis of casein obtained from the soya bean. Casein, of course, is likewise the basal constituent of cow's milk. The beans are treated by a special process whereby all oil and waste matter are removed and only the pure casein left. To this basis are added in exact proportions fatty acids, sugars and salts, and emulsification is carried out.

The difficulty of producing a perfect embulsion (milk is one of the most perfect emulsions known) has been completely overcome, the new fluid satisfying every test in this direction, even to the extent of refusing to "cream."

Milk, however, is something more than a food substance; it is a living fluid containing a definite strain of bacteria which assist in its digestion. In order that the synthetic milk may approximate in all respects to the real milk, bacteria of the required strains, including the lactic acid (sour milk) bacilli rendered famous by Metchnikoff a few years ago, are introduced to the fluid and permitted to act upon it until it reaches exactly that state of what may be termed maturity at which fresh cow's milk is obtained. That it is indeed a real milk is proved by the fact that excellent cheese and "butter" can be made from it.

The advantages of the new milk are obvious. It is, of course, free from all suspicion of being contaminated with "milk-borne" diseases like tuberculosis, scarlet fever, or diphtheria. It can, moreover, be made up in any proportions desired, that is, with more or less casein, fat, sugar, or salts, and thus can be supplied to children and invalids according to a medical prescripton. Finally, the new milk can be produced more cheaply than can ordinary milk, and should thus prove a real boon to the poor.

The distinctive taste of the milk is due to the use which is made of the soya bean. It is almost impossible to describe it, since like the taste of celery or cinnamon it is peculiar to itself and characteristic. A sample of the milk was submitted to a food expert who has travelled extensively in the Far East, with the request that he would, if possible, name the ingredient imparting the flavour to it. Without hesitation, and with a smile at the pleasant memories recalled, he declared "Soya," and added, "The history of that bean is like a romance."

USES OF THE SOYA BEAN.

That this statement is no exaggeration is proved by the fact that while the first consignment of soya beans was sent to Europe so recently as 1906, to-day Western requirements are something like a million tons a year. The beans are grown in China, Japan, Korea, and Manchuria, where they have long been valued for their oil and for the waste products after the oil has been extracted, which are used as fertilizers in the rice and sugar-cane fields. Vermicelli, biscuits, and other foodstuffs are also manufactured from the beans.

In England the soya oil has now a very ready and extensive market. It is used instead of the cotton seed variety on account of cheapness. Soap manufacturers are also coming to depend upon it. The chief use, however, would seem to be as cattle cakes for winter feeding. That the articles which has fed so many milch cows during the past few years should itself be used in the making of artificial milk is undoubtedly something of a coincidence.

Most of the soya beans entering this country pass through Hull, which, with its great oil and seed mills, is the natural centre for such a commodity. This import trade is already a very extensive one, the freight on soya beans having mounted up to a figure somewhere in the neighbourhood of £1,000,000 per annum. In addition, a considerable export trade has recently sprung up owing to the demand of Continental dairy farmers for soya meal.

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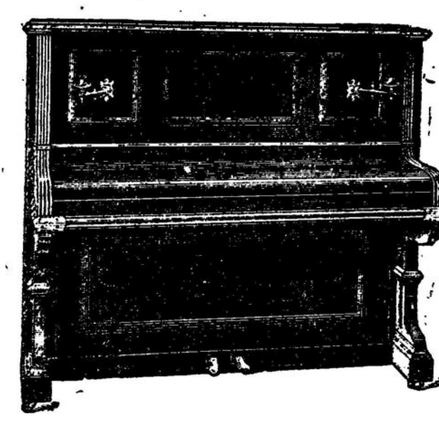

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